The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,623.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th July 1873, at 4 P.M.

	July 1873.		August 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave Negapatam	6
" Carwar	26	" Madras	8
" Cochin for Narrakal	29	" Coconada	10
" Alleppy	30	" Vizagapatam	11
	August 1873.	" Bimlipatam	11
" Tuticorin	1	" Gopaulpore	12
" Colombo	2	" False Point	13
" Galle	3	" Arrive at CALCUTTA	15

Cargo for Shorepore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

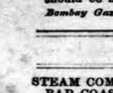
During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be established at the ports of Tellicherry, Tannamore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Nethiherries can be landed at Naraka, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 883 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July, 1873, at 2 P.M.

	July 1873.		August 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave BUSREH	4
" Kurrachee	29	" Fao	4
" Guadur	31	" Koweit	4
" Muscat	31	" Bushire	6
" Bunder Abbas	2	" Linga	10
" Linga	2	" Bunder Abbas	12
" Bahrein	3	" Muscat	14
" Koweit	4	" Guadur	15
" Bussreh	7	" Kurrachee	16

For Freight or Passage apply to GRAY, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents. 16

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly mail from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 883 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 893 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Mentiplay, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Bryce, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd July 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH JULY.

THE fine Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P., (nominal), has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers only, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board:—

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

For passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, July 5, 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	38	22	8
Port Said	38	24	8
Alexandria	39	25	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS, FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE, Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

In all Colours, have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:

Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 18th July, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE, (3,742 Tons, and 670 H.P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 28th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,913 tons and 450 H.P., Captain George Ryde, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 25th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th July 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40 6 cases Merino Cloth, each 30 pieces.

H. R. & Co.—1,688 Boxes Martell's Brandy of 1 star. 178 " " " of 2 stars. 15 " " " of 3 stars.

In diamond, F. & Co.—1 case 44 sets French light Cavalry Harnesses, complete.

16 Cases 80 sets English Cavalry Harnesses, complete.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 15th July 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a Large Stock of Wine, Spirit, &c., at Custom Bonded Warehouse, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd day of July 1873, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Assignee, In Re Payne & Co. Insolvents, at Custom Bonded Warehouse, a large stock of wine and spirit, consisting of cases of Burgundy, champagne, sherry, sauterne, curacoa and liqueurs, brandy, gin and whisky.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Grass Crops (green and dry) for the current year 1873-74 of Poway and its adjoining villages, in Salsette, belonging to the Estate of the late Framjee Cowasjee, Esquire, will be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., on MONDAY, the 21st day of July 1873, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by order of the Receiver at the Bungalow at Poway. Particulars, conditions, and other information appertaining thereto can be had by intending purchasers on application at the premises at Poway, or of the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th July 1873.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

(By order of Cooverjee Sorabjee.)

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, at No. 5 Room, No. 7, Meadow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel, consisting of ebony, cane, arms and other chairs, blackwood pier and other tables, hat-stand, a pair of handsome real marble large figures with domes and stands, few valuable large Parian figures with domes and gilt stands, one elegant marble fifteen days' timepiece, a large panorama bell on stand, pictures in gilt and maple frames, iron garden table and chairs, iron and blackwood camp cots, plated candlesticks with shades, hanging moon lamps, child's perambulators, a small collection of books, and other sundry articles.

Also on the same day, the property of a Gentleman, consisting of blackwood carved pier, double washing and other tables, wardrobes, bedroom couches, large camp cots with mattresses, drawing room chairs, &c., &c.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY.

THE NEW HATS introduced by J. ELLWOOD & SONS, also their PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS and REGULATION HELMETS, can be had in every variety, of

BRIGGS, BRYMER, & Co., 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. LONDON.

F. BRABY and CO., LIMITED, FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, MANUFACTURERS OF IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS, VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN, WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE, GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC, WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette, or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 63s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

J. & E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS, 24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.

Cordova Exhibition, 1872.

Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious goods now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when required. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, a d J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and which no other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

The CONCERT advertised for WEDNESDAY, 16th July, is UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, 23rd July.

HERBERT COPE,
Honorary Secretary Organ Committee.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Chamber, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To elect a Deputy Chairman in the room of Mr. James Macalister, proceeded to Europe.
2. To consider the Resolution of Government passed in February last on the subject of the Cotton Frauds Act.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Tuesday, 15th July 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ANNA QUITERRA DE SOUZA, widow of the late Leandro Francisco De Souza, has CONTRACTED to SELL to Messrs THACKERSEY MOOLJEE and KHIMJEE OODHOWJEE all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, situate at Byculla, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (3,375) three thousand three hundred and seventy-five yards or thereabouts, or to be computed according to its measurement, and bounded as follows—on the east by the property of the late Louis Maria de Souza, on the west by the ground of Thackersey Mooljee and Jairam Odhowjee, on the north by the property of Thackersey Mooljee, and on the south by the property of Pascoal de Silva. All persons having any Claim over the said property, by way of mortgage, lien, lease, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known to the Undersigned, at their office in Apollo Street, No. 16, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such Claim, and if there be any it will be considered as waived.—Dated this 14th day of July 1873.

SHAPURJEE & THAKURDAS,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the WILL annexed, to the ESTATE of JAMES FARISH, Esquire, formerly of Bombay, in the East Indies, and late of 26, Hamilton Terrace, Saint John's Wood, in the County of Middlesex, who died on or about the 13th day of February 1873, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to ROBERT LESLIE CRAWFORD, Esquire, of Bombay Merchant. Notice is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said James Farish are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON and COMPANY, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 12th August 1873 next, and that the Administrator will after that date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said James Farish without reference to Claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 12th day of July 1873.

REMINGTON & Co.

HOTELS.

THE "PRINCE OF WALES' HOTEL," No. 33, NATIVE INFANTRY LINES.

HAS

A RANGE OF NEWLY CONSTRUCTED BED-ROOMS, which are clean, roomy, airy, and centrally situated, near the H. Club.

CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE,
Proprietor "Prince of Wales' Hotel."

Poona, 20th June 1873

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all descriptions, with or without HORSES; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS may be HIRED at a moderate charge. Agreement made for month or year at low rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. Burdett, Manager, or at No. 12, Hornby Square, Fort.

FOR CHARGES SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, one new, well made, single-seated BROUGHAM, two young AUSTRALIAN MARES, trained in double and single harness.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBERTS, 21, Ostlange Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, Hilang-Hilang, Vanda, Henna; Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Rice, and other 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN,

WRIGHT AND BUTLER, MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS, BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated "ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

BENTON AND JOHNSON, MANUFACTURERS OF GOLD AND SILVER THREADS Of every description, for the INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of

MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch Rich Gold Lace	15s. 0d.	per yard.
1½ inch " "	12s. 0d.	"
1¼ inch " "	10s. 0d.	"
1 inch " "	8s. 6d.	"
¾ inch " "	7s. 0d.	"
½ inch " "	6s. 0d.	"
¼ inch " "	4s. 6d.	"

Cheaper Qualities made from 3s. to 8s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 6d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

5-oz. Tea Lead, £27 10s. Per Ton.

SHACKLETON & CO., EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS, 45, BOTOLPH LANE, AND 2, GROCER'S HALL COURT, LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON, And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,	FOR SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMPOR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK,

One Cost is sufficient of

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool, or G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay Agents.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a Glass Stopper instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the Cork are Spurious Imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of Rowlands' Kalydor, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and bloom ing appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. Rowlands' Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their names on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which defies detection, and is durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

Agents:

BATHGATE & Co..... Calcutta.
BARRIE & Co..... Madras.
TREACHER & Co..... Bombay.

A. ROWLAND & SONS, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, 20, PROPRIETORS.

NEW HATS,

LINCOLN BENNETT & Co.'s Superior Manufacture:—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Dress Hats	14 0	16 0
Drab, extra quality	11 8	13 0
Dress Hats, A. & Co.'s	12 8	14 0
Drab very light	8 8	10 0
Straw Hats	3 0	3 8
Tweed Hats	0	5 8
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 0
Scotch Caps, Glengarry's	5 0	...

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Tavistock, Blandford, Tamworth, Blandford	New Shape	7 0	8 0
	Flat Top	7 8	8 8
	Extra quality, will not stain	9 8	10 8
Oxford	Cork and Merino, very light	6 8	7 8
	Soft top, Grey or Brown	5 8	6 8
Chester	Soft top, Black	6 8	7 8
Ryde	Soft top, Black	7 0	8 0
Napier	Soft top, Black	7 0	8 0

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Asquith & Co.'s Celebrated Shooting Hat, Cork and Felt, wide Brim	13 8	15 0
Extra Quality	16 0	18 0
Regulus (White Hare's tion... (Extra Quality	14 8	16 0
	16 0	18 0
Drab Helmets, wide Brim, low Crown	8 8	10 0
High Drab Helme', with Patent Inner Band	18 0	20 0

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES.

A Fresh Supply.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Ladies' White	2 10	3 0
Gent's do.	2 12	3 0

GENT'S BRACES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
French Webb	1 12	2 0
Guyots, all Colours	2 0	2 4
India Rubber Cantab	1 12	2 0
Scarlet Berlin, extra long	2 8	3 0
Best Webb do.	2 8	3 0

GENT'S THREE FOLD LINEN COLLARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
West End, Shakespeare, Dux, Pall Mall, Tennyson, Strand, Haymarket, per Doz	6 0	7 0
Westend { With Tie for Dux / Flannel Shirts	6 8	7 8

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY, GOLD OR IVORY. Will last for Years.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Front Studs, per Set	4 0	4 8
Collar do. each	1 8	1 12
Solitaires per Pair	4 8	5 0

UMBRELLAS, WITH FOXE'S PARAGON FRAMES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Italian Silk, natural sticks with strong well-finish frames	10 8	12 0
	10	10
Alpaca, natural sticks	6 8	7 8
Cambric Covers for the above	2 8	3 0

WALKING STICKS, NATURAL HANDLES.

Hazel, Blackthorn, Cherry	1 0
Orange, Minature, Rattans, Monster Rattans	1 4
	2 8 3 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

NOTICES.

THE INEXHAUSTIBLE MAGIC INKSTAND (REGISTERED), PRODUCING INK FOR EVERY-DAY USE FOR MORE THAN A HUNDRED YEARS.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE.

Pour a small quantity of cold water into the smaller opening of the apparatus at short intervals until the fluid rises to a sufficient height in the larger aperture. Shake the Inkstand lightly for a minute or two, and then use it and it will stand for from three or four hours. The Ink will then be ready for use, and, once produced, further supply can always be obtained immediately (*in less than a minute*) simply by adding water as before.

PRICE IN CARDBOARD BOX, NETT Rs. 4.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

EXPORTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS.

STUDIO for PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Highlands, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

FRENCH MEDICINES, PREPARED BY GRIMAULT & CO., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, and ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention—

LERAS' LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON,

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for deb

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 14TH JULY 1873.

EXCHANGE on London is nominally the same.
Government Securities are firm; quotations unaltered.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 10 15/16d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 1/16 to 1s 11¼d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10¾d.
Credit, do. .....1s. 10 11/16 to 1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 5/16d. to 1s. 10 11/32d.
Credit, do. demand 100 3/16
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 11/16d.
Do. demand 100 3/16
On Madras, 30 days' sight 99¾
Do, demand..... 99½ to 15/16
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 230.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 111½
Four & half per cent.' ... ...106¾ to 106¼d.
Four per cent. 104¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...105½
15 years' Debenture Loans 105½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years, do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond .....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand.....		4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise		7½ ,,
Cash Credit do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.	.....	7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper		8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6
Carolus 200
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 ozs. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

We have no improvement to report, and although we have only one ship and two steamers taking cargo for Liverpool, rates by sail are quite nominal, cargo being with difficulty obtainable at our quotations; by steamers, rates are maintained at £2-5-0 per ton. By P. and O. we quote £2-10-0 for Liverpool, £2-15s0 Continent.

London	Cotton ... Cases ... Seeds ...	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ...	none loading.
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabollams ...	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Coir bdls ...	£0 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds ...	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton... Coffee...	No sh'p.

Overland Steamers—

Venice ...	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste ...	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ...	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Havre Cotton ...	£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... Wheat ...	£2 5s. 0d.
Seeds ...	£2 5s. 0d.
Cotton ...	£2 5s. 0d
China ... Steamer Cotton ...	Rs. 22 per ton.
Opium ...	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ...	Rs. 3¼ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ...	Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ...	Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY, AFTERNOON.

STRONG inquiry for Bank of Bombay, 1st issue, at increased rates. Colaba shares firm. Spinning shares declining.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank ...	87
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal ...	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	790
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue ...	277½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras ...	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile B'k of I. L. & China ...	275
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	121
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank ...	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	100	87½	p.a.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. ...	87½ xd
.....	100	109½	do.	Do. New £20 Shares ...	126
.....	50	43½	do.	Do. Bonds ...	...
.....	1,000	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	100	70¾	do.	Do. New Shares ...	...

LAND COMPANIES.

.....	5,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co...	1,540
2000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	94
750	2,000	2,000	80p.a.	Mazagon Land ...	915 xd
1,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited ...	425

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning ...	1,450
5 0	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning ...	2,200
300	2,000	all	...	Bhowruggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
300	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United ...	1,150
1,800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills ...	245
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	1,680
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern ...	2,275
750	1,000	all	...	Jeewraj Bailo Mills ...	1,165
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a	Manockji Petit's ...	1,265
900	1,000	a	40 p.a	Morarjee Spinning ...	1,215
800	2,500	all	150p.a	Oriental ...	3,285
800	2,500	400	216p.a	Royal ...	2,375
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning ...	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	775
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co...	215
150	12,000	11,000	100p.a.	Apollo Press Co...	6,300
200	2,000	all	200p.a.	Bombay Press Co...	1,270
200	500	all	50 p.a	Do New...	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.a	Broach Cotton Co ...	775
100	1,000	all	...	Carwar Company...	1,200
300	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co...	2,100
250	2,000	all	250p.a	East India Press Co...	2,700
150	5,000	all	500	Fort Press Co...	5,000
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.a	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	425
300	1,000	all	200 p.a	French Press Co ...	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.a	Hydr ulic Press Co...	2,200
250	5,000	1,465	75 p.a	Imperial Press Co ...	825
200	400	350	421 p.a	Morarjee Press & G. Co...	730
1200	1200	all	250 p.a	Princess of Wales Press...	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co...	800
400	800	750	135 p.a	Scinde Press Co...	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited...	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,175
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	800
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.a	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ...	1,360
1,000	50	all	15p ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 pa.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	133
.....	100	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	102
1,000	50	all	11 pa.	Mechanics B'ld'ge Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	45 pa.	Treacher & Co ...	405
2,000	250	all	40 pa.	Virgaz Patent Slip Co ...	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank ... 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank ... 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues very quiet, and prices are ruling in favour of buyers. The up-country demand remains very poor, and except some small purchases on account of Ghaut and Goozerat there is almost nothing doing. Importers are, however, still unwilling to effect sales below our quotations, and consequently the business passing from first hands is quite of a retail character. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

Longcloths Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. at Rs. 4 10 0
,, ,, ,, 45 in. 39 yds. 9 ,, at ,, 6 6 0
White Jaconets 40 in. 20 yds. at Rs. 1 13 6

COTTON.

The market closed dull, with a further decline of ... per candy in prices. There is still no ... on the part of purchasers to operate, in ... of which prices are still likely to tend downwards. The following are our closing rates:—

Oomrawuttee ...	at Rs. 188 to Rs. 190
Akote ...	at ,, 192 to ,, 195
Hinghun Isaut ...	at ,, 215 to ,, 220
Broach M. G ...	at ,, 200 to ,, 210
Dholleras & Bhownuggur ...	at ,, 185 to ,, 188
Sawgimned ...	at ,, 194 to ,, 197
Comptah & Vingorla ...	at ,, 178 to ,, 180

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday—

25 candies Wudwan ...	at Rs. 185 to 187	
,, Khandesh ...	at ,, 182	
,, (W. S.) ...	at ,, 170	

YARNS.

12,000 lbs. Mule No. 40's ... at 11¼ as. per lb.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 12th July, compared with the statement issued on 5th July:—

LIABILITIES.	5th July. Rs.	12th July. Rs.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid, ... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... ,, 10,00,000	60,00,000	63,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities ...	10,75,000	10,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	1,44,93,491	133,69,617
Do. do. as Branches.	62,36,558	61,08,718
Other Deposits ...	1,56,56,650	157,05,338
Post Bills ...	58,688	21,276
Cash Credits, undrawn ...	7,40,247	7,96,452
Rs.	4,42,60,435	430,76,401

ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	81,16,085	81,22,208
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise ...	17,88,711	17,90,340
Loans, on Security of do. do.	12,27,750	12,14,371
Current Accounts, overdrawn ...	5,649	4,767
Bills Discounted...	1,75,61,805	123,44,179
Stamps ...	5,315	5,256
Dead Stock ... Rs. 4,99,914		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 75,000	4,24,914	4,24,914
Bullion ...	6,83,288	6,81,289
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	8,82,005	6,40,361
Cash and Currency Notes ...	1,85,64,918	176,55,716
Rs.	4,42,60,435	430,76,401

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Euphrates (s).....	Melville.....	Kurrachee, July 14.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Knight Companion.	Casey	Calcutta.
	European (s)	Penrice	Calcutta.
	Geelong (s)	Babot	China, &c.

The ship Elcano, Brown, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Abyssinia, to Coast, Calcutta, and China, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—14TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

John Adamson (s), 1 case toys, Bolton & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Virago (s), 166 casks beer, Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co; 1 case medicine, 7 cases oilmanstores, 5 cases cheese and 2 cases butter, Vulleejee Essowjee; 4 cases hardware, E. M. Setna; 1 case glassware, 1 case brushes, and 4 cases medicine, Henry Rogers; 3 cases hardware, 21 cases oilmanstores, and 8 cases salt-Bolton & Co; 9 hogsheads, and 1 case oil, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 10 cases brass wire, and 10 cases iron wire, Bomanjee Manuckjee Punthe ky; 25 cases beer, B. N. Framjee & Co.

Pembrokeshire, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Gresham (s), 105 cases gin, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Arabia (s), 191 boxes claret, Nowrojee Ardaseer & sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Courrier de Bombay, 1 hogshead brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 25 bales rags and 13 bales hemp rope, Mowjee Ramjee; 100 bales cotton, Edward Baudry; 93 bales cotton, Nuppoo Nensee; 90 bales cotton, Aga Mahomed Baker; 25 bales cotton, Macre Mugneyram.

Aretusa (s), 275 bags myrabollams, Esmaljee Kheroolaboy.

Virago (s), 495 bags linseed, and 308 bags wheat, Finlay Scott & Co; 1,000 bags wheat, Stearns Hobert & Co; 5,000 bundles coir yarn, Muganbhoy Lallbhoy; 3 bales wool, and 15 bales cotton, Oodowjee Gerga; 20 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 20 bales wool, Hassumbhoy Daya; 200 bales cotton, R. L. King & Co; 8 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 8 bales hides, Hajee Wocaman Chaganee; 100 cases cassia, Framjee Sealy & Co; 300 bundles nuxvomica, Joosub Hajee Ahmed; 75 bales cotton, Venichund Jaytadass; 100 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.

Khedive (s), 36 bales wool, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosen & Co; 45 bales wool, Narotumdass Nanabhoy; 33 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee; 109 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 10 bales wool, Razabally Aliruza; 50 bales cotton, Bhimjee Girdhur.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive (s), 5 cases mother o'pearl shells, Razubally Aliruza; 44 bags cowdies, and 9 cases chundroos, Currimbhoy Hussan; 13 bales skins, Hormusjee Pestonjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Khedive (s), 39 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 50 bales cotton, Bhimjee Girdhur.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Khedive (s), 333 bags pepper, Volkart Brothers.

Aretusa (s), 14 bags ground nuts, Dossabhoy Morwanjee & Co; 62 bags coffee, Austrian Lloyd's Agency.

FOR SUEZ.

Aretusa (s), 2 cases cardamoms, Cayememally Tyebally.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s), 3 cases gum, Luckmidass Vundrawandass.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong (s), 7 chests opium, Ebram Noordin & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 14.

Fox, Lieutenant, 40th Regiment, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 14.

Candy, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, July 10.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Raja Amar Chand, of Nadown, is appointed a Member of the District Committee of Kangra, vice the late Raja Sir Jodhbir Chand, K C S I, deceased.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr A R Shaw, Collector of Customs, Mooltan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-two days, with effect from the 1st July 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J W N Barlow, Patrol, Mooltan Div, is appointed to officiate as Colle or of Customs, Mooltan, during the absence of Mr Shaw on leave.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surg R Rouse, Offg Civil Surg of Loodianah, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Asst Surg C W Calthrop, M D, whose services have been placed at the disposal of H H the Maharaja of Patiala.

The services of the Rev J F Gavin are replaced at the disposal of the Govt, N-W Provinces, with effect from the date of his return from Cashmere.

Mr A J S Donald, Judge, Small Cause Court, Hoshiarpore, has obtained sixty-one days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from 15th Nov 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G M C Armstrong, Clerk, 2nd Class, 3rd grade, Office of Chief Engr and Secy to Govt, Punjab, P W Dept, is allowed three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th July 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Mr J Williams, Temporary Platelayer, attached to the 2nd Div, Sirhind Canal, is dismissed from his appointment in the P W Dept.

Lieut J W O'Callaghan, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the 1st Divn, Bari Doab Canal, is allowed sixty-five days' privilege leave, with effect from 1st Aug 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr R Duncan, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Head Works Divn, Western Jumna Canal Circle, is allowed two months' privilege leave, with effect from 15th July 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr L Heath, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, will officiate for Mr Duncan during his absence on privilege leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Lieut-Col H W Gulliver, of the Royal Engrs, Suptdg Engr, 1st grade, Dept P W, Punjab,—arrived at Fort William, 15th June 1873.

His Excellency the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Punjab Cavalry.

Capt B Williams, Second in Command and Squad Officer, to officiate as Comdt, during the absence on special duty of Lieut-Col W H Paget, or until further orders.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom ...	July 18	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee ...	,, 19	11 A.M.	12½ A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 16	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China ...	,, 28	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c....	Aug. 1	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia...	9	4	9	0

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*).....	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year ...	*ditto* ... ,,	24	0 0
Three Months ...	*ditto* ... ,,	14	0 0
One Month ...	*ditto* ... ,,	5	0 0
One Week ...	*ditto* ... ,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ...	Rs	10	0
Per Copy ...	,,	0	4

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the PARSEE JUSTICES of the PEACE has been INVITED by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, at MAZAGON CASTLE, to ELECT a DELEGATE in the room of the late Mr. Merwanjee Manockjee Setna, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA LEGER SWEEP,—1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C.

CAPTAIN FISHER, 4th Hussars.

C. E. HERBERT, Esq.

B. E. DOMVILLE, Esq, R. H. A., HON. Secretary.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds, and Rs. 500 for the Rawul Pindee Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided:—

The winner to take two-thirds,

The second horse to take one-quarter.

The third horse to take one-twelfth.

To close on Tuesday, 2nd September, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Application and remittances to be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Murree.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WOOD—July 14th, at 120, Malabar Hill, the wife of T. W. Wood, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVEY—July 10th, at Madras, Body Guard Lines, the wife of Richard Davey, Quarter Master Sergeant, Body Guard, of a daughter.

PERCY—July 10th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. M. Percy, Postmaster, Madras, of a son.

PRAGER—July 3rd, at Ootacamund, the wife of Samuel Prager, Cheppah Thodah Coffee Estate, Cherambaddy, of a son.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

One Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1873.

THE Trust for the management of the Elphinstone Estate and the whole of the foreshore belonging to Government, which was promised nearly three years ago, on the occasion of the introduction into the Council of the Governor for making Laws and Regulations only, of the Bill for levying fees on the Government wharves and bunders in September 1870 has—after no little discussion inside the Council and out of it—at length been constituted. The Act which constitutes the Trust received the assent of the Governor of Bombay on the 3rd March last, of the Governor-General on the 24th May, and was "published for general information" in the *Government Gazette* of the 3rd instant. The names of the trustees appointed by Government were gazetted two or three weeks ago, they have already held one or two meetings, and it may be taken for granted, we presume, that they are now fairly in harness, and ready and willing to do the work expected of them. The appointment of a Trust, composed of a majority of gentlemen not belonging to the public service, for the management of the public property on the foreshore and the improvement of the same, is the most important step that has yet been taken by Government in the interests of the trade of Bombay.

Not that there is anything unusual in the appointment of such a Trust. The large trade of Calcutta has been happily regulated, and its interests served for some years, by a Trust of a similar character to that which has recently been created for our benefit, and there is not a seaport in the United Kingdom with a tithe of the trade of Bombay, but has a Trust appointed for the improvement and conservancy of its common interests. Yet oddly enough the formation of a Trust for Bombay has been regarded with some jealousy and no little dislike, not merely by those who have private ends to serve, but even by Government itself, that has no end to serve, other than that which may be considered best for the public interests. The dislike of Government, constituted as Government must be in a country like this, to the formation of a body charged with anything like governing functions on a scale however humble in a province which Government has hitherto considered to be its own, is perfectly intelligible if not altogether satisfactory: the time has come when the presidency towns of India need no longer be held in leading strings in matters pertaining to their self-government, and in all that pertains to their trading interests, the best service Government can render is to let them alone. It has been long seen that in reference to the public property on the foreshore of the harbour, it would be far better for Government to permit those interested in the prosperity of the port to have a share in its management, than to continue to manage, and sometimes mismanage, the property itself. And it is greatly to the honour of His Excellency the Governor, who it is generally understood arrived amongst us, now considerably more than a year ago, with prepossessions altogether unfavourable to the formation of a Port Trust, that he should have waived his own views on this subject and yielded to the general wish by permitting the introduction into the Legislative Council, in October last, the Bill which has now become law.

The objections to the formation of a Trust on the part of various private interests, as set forth in a memorial of muccadums, landing contractors, and shareholders in land companies addressed to the Viceroy, and made public in the Bombay papers in the end of March last, are altogether of a different character—and were in themselves simply astounding. We never read a memorial on a question of public importance that seemed to us so little deserving of respect, for its strange misstatements, misapprehensions, illusions, and hallucinations, on matters that might have been supposed to be plain to the meanest capacity. The first thing that struck everyone about that memorial, when it appeared, may be stated in the exclamation that were in everybody's mouth at that time—"Why on earth, Oh muccadums, landing "agents, and land company shareholders, did you "not lay your grievances, if you had any, before "His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, while "the Bill was yet being considered in his Council "for making Laws and Regulations? There was "ample time for it; the Bill was not passed in a "hurry, in fact it was before the public for six "months before it was passed, and there was not "a person in the Council but would gladly have "given a fair and impartial hearing to your state-"ments: you neglected to do this, and you put a "slight on the Governor of Bombay, by sending a "memorial to the Viceroy, which the former had "no opportunity of considering, while the Bill was "still being discussed in his Council, and by so "acting you have put yourselves out of Court." All this was perfectly true, and the memorial itself may now be looked on as dead and buried. Why, then, do we refer to it? The truth is, there are still a few worthy people who exhume portions of the *disjecti membra*, which haunt them as if they were ghosts, and it may be worth while to spend a few words in showing what they are.

Practically, the interested cry of the muccadums and their associates in the memorial against the Port Trust, amounts to no more than the common one, with which men have been familiar in all ages, from the days of the coppersmiths of Ephesus, to our own time—"our craft is in danger to be set at nought!" It appears there is a clause in the Port Trust Act to the effect that "the trustees may land, ship, "or transhipp goods between vessels in the harbour "of Bombay and the wharves or bunders, and to "make such charges in respect thereof as they "shall think fit without the sanction of Govern-"ment." To this clause it is objected by the worthy memorialists that it will entail on them a Government competition (!) which they say would be a hardship, because as "landing con-"tractors or muccadums they hold considerable "property in barges and boats for landing and "shipping merchandise." They also contend that this would "not only be unseemly, but opposed "generally to the principles which regulate public "policy to have Government competition in a "calling which from time immemorial has been "in the hands of the people. The effects of "such competition will be absolute ruin to "many of your memorialists, who, in view "of such a catastrophe, would implore your "Excellency to consider well before sanctioning a "power which will in its ultimate effects have "such dire consequences!" We were inclined to say that the assurance of the foregoing surprised us; but we have long ceased to be surprised at anything. We never knew or heard of a rotten cause or a worn-out monopoly, that did not appeal to all that was sacred in heaven or in earth or in the waters under the earth, to save it from well-merited extinction. There is not a merchant in Bombay who has much to do with the export or import business of the port, but must have prayed with all his heart for the extinction of the present system that prevails for landing and shipping cargo, and if he does not go through this exercise daily, it is because his faith has failed him owing to there being hitherto no sign of a better state of things.

Our present system has, for tediousness, delay, worry, and cost, long been condemned as simply scandalous and indefensible, and yet here is a memorial that was sent to the Governor-General pleading for its vested rights! But whatever we may think of the land shareholders who were privy to the memorial, we will do the muccadums the justice to say, that we believe they have a soul above it. No one ever accused the muccadums of Bombay of being a very moral class of men, or endowed with too nice a sense of what is due to *meum* and *tuum*, but we will engage to say that the memorial we have been referring to does the grossest injustice to their pluck and spirit. If the Port Trust is likely to get the upper hand, in the matter of landing or shipping cargo, we have little doubt, it will only be by enlisting the muccadums in its service. But after all what have these memorialists to complain of? No merchant will permit the Port Trust to land or ship his cargo if he can get it more cheaply and better done by the muccadums or land shareholders: there is no monopoly in the matter, the employment of any particular agency is purely voluntary, and the victory after all must be,—as between the Port Trust, the land shareholders, and the "handle them," or, in other words, the agency that will do the work cheapest and best. The memorial quotes Acts of Parliament by which it is attempted to show that the Government of Bombay had no power to appoint a Port Trust with such powers nor the Government of India to sanction it, and all this in the face of what has been done in Calcutta for years! But, really, it is not worth while to try the patience of our readers, in dealing with comparisons worthy of Fluellan, supported by logic that would do honour to Dogberry.

Another notion entertained against the Port Trust is, that it will increase port charges: there could not be a greater delusion. So far from increasing charges, we must look to the Trustees of the Trust to endeavour by all means in their power, to lower, if possible, present charges. The fees paid under the Bunder Fees Act, (Act V. of 1870), which became law in 1871, have only been submitted to by the mercantile community under protest, so to speak, because there was a general expectation that a Port Trust would quickly be formed to deal with the whole question of wharfage accommodation and wharfage charges. We all know that however desirable a Port Trust might be, we should not have had one but for the purchase of the Elphinstone property, and we also know now that the formation of that Trust was delayed, because the Government of India needed time to recover from its disgust, at finding it was *sold* by the former Government of Bombay in the matter of the purchase of that property. No reclamation work was ever begun and carried out in Bombay with the energy, and public spirit of the Elphinstone enterprise, but we also know very well that the Government of India had to pay for what it never bargained for, when it was made to pay at the least £500,000 for what already belonged to it. We are not however discussing this subject, we are only noting it, in reference to the delay that took place; that delay fortunately has at last been got over, and we are now face to face with the Port Trust. What is it going to do? This question is not for us to answer, but we know that after well examining and amending, if need be, the work done under the Government Engineer, who presided over the Bunder Fee Department with a Secretary and Traffic Manager as his executive; the Trustees must set to their most important duty, and that is, to consider how the Elphinstone estate is to be made a paying property and of vastly increased service to the trade of the port. This all-important subject we have unfortunately left ourselves little space to deal with, but its importance compels us to say a few words before we close.

The question, how best to utilize the Elphinstone property in the trading interests of Bombay, is not new; in truth it was thoroughly dealt with before the late Governor, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, took his departure from Bombay The Government of India, sick of Colonel Kennedy and his plausibilities, as we may very well believe, and yet not knowing very well what to do with the property that appeared to them something very like what is denominated a "white "elephant," determined on a very wise thing, whether on their own invention or by the Secretary of State's suggestion, is of no consequence,—they sent the best man in their service for this sort of work to Bombay in April 1872 to examine into every point connected with the Elphinstone purchase, in order to acquaint Lord Northbrook on all points, when he arrived. Our readers will remember that Colonel A. Fraser during his stay in Bombay addressed certain questions to Mr. Ormiston, the Chief Engineer of Government Reclamations, as to his plans for the improvement of the property by the construction of deep water basins for the accommodation of the shipping, and otherwise. Mr. Ormiston's answers to Colonel Fraser's questions were printed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the use of its members, and they were also published in all the Bombay papers. It is not necessary for us at present to do more than refer to these answers; they were very generally read and, we may say, they carried conviction to the mind of every impartial and disinterested person, that the scheme therein propounded was the true one for improving the Elphinstone property and serving the trading interests of Bombay. Colonel Fraser's valuable criticism on Mr. Ormiston's plans was made public for the first time in the Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for 1871-72, published in April last, but we fear for all that,

HIGH COURT.—15TH JULY.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

334-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mungesh Raghunath v Fatmabebee widow—Dr. Dallas.

291-72—Jefferson and Payne—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey.

335-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Fatmabebee and another v Nunneebaee widow—In person.

555-72—Dallas and Lynch—Dhunsookdas Judunroy v Huzareemull Ruttonchund — Leathes, Crawford and Bovey.

533-72—In person—Shungaree v Hunsa Poma—Jefferson and Payne.

874-72—J C Cama—Sorabjee Rustomjee Cooverjee v Gokuldas Khooshaldas—Chalk and Turner.

633-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Joze Francisco de Souza v Navalbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

740-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Oojun Jugjeevun v Rahimtoolla Cadorbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

743-72—Prescot and Winter—Essoofally Hebtoolla v Rustomjee Pestonjee B—No appearance.

636-72—Munshi—Govind Balcristna v Pundlic Narayen and others—A Framjee.

604-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Oodeymull Sajanmull v Navalmull Thanmull—M H Khan.

289-73—Dr Dallas (for pauper)—Khutezabai widow v Ahmedjee Essajee and another—No appearance.

300-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—F Albert Dafour and another v B Vizhoocundas—No appearance.

396-73—Mody—Wamoorow Rajaram v Luxmibai widow and another —No appearance.

285-73—Dallas and Lynch—The L B and M Bank, Ld, v P Nowrojee Pochajee—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

161-72—Shamrao Pandoorung—Khyranboo v. Moolla Mahomed bin Moolla—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

181-72—Jefferson and Payne—Champa Premjee v Moolchund Vundravun—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.

223-72—Remington, Hore and Langley—Venayeck Trimbuck v Luxmibai widow and another—Chalk and Turner.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

629-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Eswantrao Gopalrao v Patel Jairam Premjee—No appearance.

730-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—S Tyabjee and others v Moorjee Hurgopal and another—No appearance.

271-73—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey—Dollajee Lallajee and others v Castoorchund Vurdaychund—No appearance.

229-73—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey—Siglsmund James Stern and others v Ballabhoy Vizhoocundas—No appearance.

335-73—In person—Manockjee Cawasjee and another v Cawarjee Edaljee—No appearance.

391-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Keesowjee Naik v Alfred Preston—No appearance.

447-73—Dallas and Lynch—C J Robinson and others v Huneraj Khimjee—No appearance.

275-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Thavurdass Khimchund v Chellaram Nathmull—Tyabjee and Sayani.

LONG CAUSES.

493-72—Ardaseer Framjee—Hormusjee Nusserwanjee v. the Commercial Bank, Corporation—Craigie, Lynch and Owen. (Part heard.)

552-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Moorarjee Poonja v Damodhur Madhowjee—Tyebjee and Sayani.

601-72—In person—Velloo Gunajee v Jeewabai, widow—Remington, Hore, and Langley.

690-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—S Tyabjee and Co. v Narrondas Runchordas and others—Jefferson and Payne.

681-72—Jefferson and Payne—Wajee Muddonjee v H Fazonjee—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.

427-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—C Hyder Ally and Co v H Thavur & Co—P Cowasjee.

321-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Meherbai widow v Khoja Allybhoy Somejee—Manisty and Fletcher.

507-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Bai Jeevee v Soondeerjee Govindjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

613-71—P Cawasjee—Dheerow Jeewanee v Fazulla Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

THE SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST TWO HINDOO CLERKS.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, the Senior Magistrate was engaged in the investigation of a case in which Mr. C. W. Prescot, solicitor, charged Sudanund Janardhun, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, and Narayen Khoosal, a clerk in the service of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., with forgery and cheating. The case was proceeded with against the first prisoner only—the second prisoner has not yet been apprehended.

Mr. Prescot, on being re-sworn, further said—The statements made by the prisoner were voluntarily made before me without any pressure, and then I made him over to the police. About the end of last month this paper (produced in Court) was brought to me by a sepoy of our office with this envelope. The petition is a petition for charity. The names on the envelope are written by defendant. I believe that the initial signatures, purporting to be those of different firms in Bombay, are not in the handwriting of any member of the firms designated on the envelope; and I charge the defendant further with attempting to cheat me by the use of this paper. The defendant was press clerk in our office, despatched letters, and had charge of the letter receipt book in which the initials of the firms whose names are mentioned on the envelope are entered.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till Thursday, the 24th inst.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE SURAT HIGH SCHOOL.

ON Saturday, the 5th July, the good old custom was revived of awarding prizes to those pupils of the Surat High School who had distinguished themselves in the Inspector's annual examination. The ceremony was held in the school hall in the presence of many of the leading residents of the town. At 5-30 P.M. Mr. Hope, the Collector, took the chair. The proceedings were opened by a speech from Dr. Buhler. After expressing his satisfaction that after an interval of several years the Government had again sanctioned a yearly allotment for prizes in High Schools and stating that the prizes to be distributed in 1873 were particularly valuable because the Government grant had been supplemented by a portion of a munificent donation made by Mr. Shaw Stewart at the opening of the High School building, he gave a short account of the results obtained by the High School at the annual and matriculation examinations, as well as of the state of education in the city of Surat. The statistics of the High School were—Average number on the rolls 233; daily attendance 209 or 89 per cent.; pupils passed at the Inspector's examination 71 out of 181 presented; pupils passed at the matriculation examination, 17 out of 35 presented. The Inspector added that these figures showed a considerable progress if compared with those of last year, and made the Surat High School rank first among the English schools of the division.

The remaining 30 recognised schools in the town had obtained the following results:—

	No. on Rolls.	Daily Attendance.	Pupils passed at the last examination.	Pupils sent to High School.
I. English schools—				
a. 2 Govt. Branch S.	230	200 or 87 p. c.	81 out of 142 presented	28
b. Endowed Schools: 1 Sir Jamsedji Jijibhai Benevolent Institution English School	128	98 or 76 p. c.	24 out of 85 presented.	15
c. Aided Schools: Presbyterian M. H. S.	202	150 or 77 p. c.	32 out of 142 presented.	Matriculated 4
Jehangirjee Motabhai Vakilna's Eng. School	135	85 or 54 p. c.	.....	...
II. Vernac. Boys' Schools— a. Government: 9 Day Schools	...	.....	... ...	Sent to English School. 129
1 Evening School	1003	752 or 75 p. c	490	
b. Endowed Schools: 1 Sir Jam-edji Jijibhai Parsi Bent. Institution	80	60 or 75 p. c.	6	...
c. Aided Schools: 4 Presbyterian M. S.	316	238-6 or 75 p. c.	33	...
1 Dinsha Dosabhai's	80	67 or 75 p. c.	13	...
1 Jamsedji Palia's do	75	56 or 74 p. c.	4	...
III. Girls' Schools— a. Endowed: 3 Sir Jamsedji Jijibhai	188	108 or 98 p. c.	15	...
b. Aided: 1 Presbyterian Mission	60	47-4 or 79 p. c.	... ...	...
2 R. Dipchand's	208	127 or 61 p. c.	3	...
1 Dinsha Dosabhai's	75	48 or 64 p. c.	1	...
1 Jamsedji Palia's	50	33-4 or 66 p. c.	1	...

The total number of children taught in the recognised Surat Schools had been 3,070, about 5 p. c. of the population of the town. The total cost of their education had been Rs. 43,9 13-0-3, out of which Rs. 20,860-9-7 had been contributed by Government, Rs. 3,752-12-9 by the Municipality, 1,321-5 by Local Funds, Rs. 1,683-12 by endowments, and Rs. 9,599-10-6 by private funds.

Mr. Hope then distributed the prizes, and after the distribution, gave a brilliant and eloquent address to the boys, pointing out to them in clear and forcible language that learning to read and write was not the sole aim of education, but it was meant to make them good men and good citizens. He also trusted that education would make them tolerant and liberal-minded.

After Mr. Hope's speech the head master (Mr. G. W. Forrest) made the following address:—Ladies and gentlemen—I am pleased to find by your presence here to-day that so many of you take an interest in the Surat High School and in the great work of education. I am pleased to see so sincere a friend of education as Mr. Hope occupying the chair. Few men have done more for education in the presidency than our Chairman. When he was in the department he displayed that unwearied zeal and those statesmanlike qualities which have distinguished him throughout his Indian career. I am also glad to welcome here to-day a fellow labourer, the Rev. Mr. Wells. I am sorry to find absent one who has laboured hard for thirty years in the cause of education, one who is distinguished for his accurate knowledge of the dialects of Guzerat, the Rev. Mr. Montgomery. To the missionaries India owes a debt of gratitude. When other men came to India solely to trade and make money, they came without thought of loss or gain, but impelled by a lofty idea. They were the first to hand to you the lamp of Western knowledge; they were the first to reveal to Europe the rich stores that lay unexplored in your own classical language, Sanskrit. I congratulate the school that one who received his early education at the Surat High School has been called upon by the Governor to fill one of the highest judicial posts in the country. The reception you gave Mr. Nanesahbhoi Haridass proves that if any man succeeded by labours not dishonourable in raising himself in the social scale, he was sure to command the sympathy of all classes of his fellow countrymen. I congratulate those boys who have received prizes to-day, and I trust there will be a larger number of boys next year who will have so distinguished themselves in the Inspector's examination as to be deemed worthy of receiving prizes. I attach great importance to examinations as affecting teaching. The preparation necessary is good training to the learner, and they tend to develope the powers of concentration and retention. But you must all remember that to enable you to pass an examination, or to enable you to succeed in life, what the world calls success in life, success in a profession, the acquiring of money, the advancement to posts of honour is not the *great object* of education. The great object of education is moral discipline. Education should fill a man with the love of truth, should cause him to seek the truth, should make him practise the truth. We all of us cannot be successful in the world's competition, but we can all learn to be content in the position in which we are placed, and we can all strive to discharge our duties in that position to the best of our powers. The position of a schoolmaster is a very important and responsible one. He has the moulding of the characters of the future citizens of the community. If a man wishes to succeed in the profession of teaching he must have an enthusiasm for his work, and must labour hard. No man is fit to be a teacher who considers teaching a drudgery, and is happy when the time devoted to his class is over. The teacher's hardest task is preparing the lesson he intends giving and trying to solve the difficult problem, "how can I make that lesson profitable, pleasant, and intelligible to the pupils?" To study the different temperaments of our pupils is one of our duties. Many a thoughtful and studious but nervous lad has been ruined for life by the want gentleness and patience on the part of the teacher. A few boys require to be driven, but the majority only require wise leading. When we are teaching a class we must remember that we are not dealing with twenty or thirty machines, but with twenty or thirty living beings. The task of a teacher is no easy one, the task of gaining an insight into that most curious and delicate microcosm, the mind of a young person. The old praverb says there is no royal road to learning, but it is the bounden duty of teachers to remove as many of the thorns and stumbling blocks as we possibly can. We must always remember that it is more important to impregnate the young mind with principles than to cram it with detached and arbitrary rules which are only valuable as examples of principles. Six months have elapsed since I assumed charge of the school. It did not take me long to find out that a head-master from England has much to learn. The discipline in an Indian school is not as strict as in a school in England. Now I do not consider any school can prosper without rigorous discipline. The discipline of a school should be as strict as that of a regiment. I am determined that the characteristic of the Surat High School shall be earnest hard work, and it shall be well known there is no place for trifles. I wish to impress on the minds of parents that their responsibility does not cease from the head master's hands. I am glad of head master I was told that the Surat High School was a large public school. The description was not an accurate one. But, gentlemen, ever since I have been here, I have striven to make this school like an English public school; for I consider the old training of the English public schools the best for the battle of life. I cannot supply this school with those ancient traditions that they enjoy, but I want to impart some of the healthy moral tone that distinguishes them. I want every boy to feel that he is a member of a community, and the welfare and honor of that community is a sacred charge entrusted to him. I want him to be proud of his school, jealous of its honour, and all through life I want him to feel "I must not do a mean, dishonest, or dirty act, because it will bring disgrace on my old school." I want to raise the school. I want you boys by your conduct here and hereafter to raise the school in the public estimation. So that the fact of a man having been educated in the Surat High School will be a sufficient certificate of his industry and integrity. It is not the amount of knowledge that you acquire here, but the habits, which you will find useful in life. I want you to learn habits of obedience, for without law there is no freedom. I want you to cultivate reverence for all those to whom you are united by ties of blood or ties of service. Remember that obedience and reverence are not incompatible with manly independence. I want you to be impressed with the deep sense of the meaning of the sacred word, duty. To learn to do your duty, however hard or disagreeable that duty might be, simply because it is your duty. I wish you always to remember that right means straight, and wrong crooked. I wish the education you receive here to teach you to live your life well and always to tread the straight, *i.e.* the right path.

M. THIERS has informed several of his friends that he is about to commence a work on the arts in Italy during the Middle Ages, the materials for which he has for a long time past had in preparation.

THE parish church of Crathie, Balmoral, is being enriched with a fine memorial of the late Dr. Norman Macleod. It is a two-light window, each light 9 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 5 inches. The nimbus of the left-hand figure is inscribed "David Rex." The psalmist is clad in blood-red garments relieved by a cloud of lace. The background is of rich antique blue, with green and variegated foliage. "Sanctus Paulus" is the name upon the nimbus of the right-hand figure. The apostle is clad in rich blue, soft green studded with stars, and greenish yellow, and stands out against a white-bordered background of ruby on lime. This tribute to the distinguished Court chaplain, which is a very fine specimen of English art, has been designed and executed by Messrs Cottier & Co.

A MELANCHOLY fracas has occurred at Indianapoli owing to an actor being bitten by a dog. it seems that there is an actor there of such exquisite proportions that he is known as the Apollo Belvedere. He was walking in the streets the other day and exciting universal admiration by the magnificent proportions of his limbs, when he accidentally stepped on the tail of a terrier dog who happened to come across his path. The enraged animal immediately turned and bit the actor severely in the calf of the leg. The wounded man, however, stalked on apparently unconscious of the injury he had received until a bystander called his attention to the circumstance. He immediately stopped, and the utmost sym athy was felt for him and expressed by the spectators until to their amazement and horror they saw flowing from the wound—not a drop of blood—but a thin stream of sawdust. The incident naturally caused a painful sensation in the city, and was mentioned with kindly regret by one of the local papers. This annoyed the actor excessively, and announcing his intention to chastise the editor he proceeded to the office of that gentleman to carry out his intention; but the muscles of his arms proved as little formidable as the calv s of his legs, and after a short sharp struggle he was ignominiously kicked by the editor out of his room. Altogether he has sadly fallen in the estimation of the public, and it is understood that he contemplates retirement from the stage—at all events for a time.—*Athenæum & Daily News.*

A FEW days ago, a foreigner, while taking a "constitutional in Yeddo, was accosted in rather a menacing manner by two worthies of the Satsuma clan. Those gentry being armed with long swords, according to their usual custom, and the poor foreigner, bearing in mind the character for readiness and skill in the use of them, concluding that discretion would, in this instance, be the better part of valour, invited them, in a most cordial manner, to take wine in a neighbouring tea-house, in order to improve their acquaintance. The Satsuma warriors accepted the generous and impromptu invitation. After indulging in liquor, in course of conversation, the guests informed their host that their opinions of foreigners hitherto had been very unfavourable to the latter; "they had rather regarded them as a scourge to the country than anything else, but now," rubbing their stomachs, "they felt reason to change these opinions. Nations who catered for the delectation of their fellow-men by concocting such divine drinks as Bass's beer and Medoc claret, and who sent men to distant countries 'to stand' these liberally to whomsoever they might meet, could not mean harm to Japan." They therefore intimated, in voices guttural with emotion (?), that eternal friendship and regard were the only feelings they would henceforth entertain for foreigners. They parted. The Japanese in a state of beatitude, oblivious to first prejudice, and with strange but not altogether new feelings permeating their whole systems; the foreigner happy in the thought that he had made several of his fellow-creatures happy, and promoted good feelings towards foreigners in the hearts of men who had, until then, been their bitterest foes, and all this he had accomplished by the trifling outlay of 4 dirs.

THE GREAT PARSEE TOWERS OF SILENCE RIOT CASE.

SEVENTH DAY.

YESTERDAY this case was resumed before Mr. Justice Green and a jury. The Court was densely packed. More Europeans were present than there have been on any of the previous days of the trial—a fact which was probably due to the belief that some elevating sparring would take place between Mr. Souter and Mr. Anstey. They were, however, disappointed, if this was their reason for attending, for Mr. Souter's cross-examination turned out to be one of the mildest episodes of the trial, in consequence of which we shall curtail the Commissioner's evidence considerably, as in answer to a number of questions put to him his replies were chiefly of a negative description. More fire was thrown into the proceedings when Mr. Anstey commenced to address the jury for the defence. He was eloquent upon the injustice of attacks which had been made upon himself in newspapers and at the bar, and in a very impressive strain told the jury a good deal about the extreme importance of their position in the trial. The following counsel appeared—Mr. Ferguson, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by the acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Anstey, Mr. Starling, Mr. Mayhew, Mr. Leith, Mr. Branson, Mr. Mansfield for Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Messrs. Chalk and Turner, Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, and Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, defended the prisoners.

Mr Souter was called and sworn.

Examined by Mr Ferguson. He deposed—My name is Frank Henry Souter. I am Commissioner of Police of the City of Bombay. On the 27th March last I gave certain of my men directions about proceeding to a piece of land near the Towers of Silence. I did so in consequence of certain information I had received. On the 4th April I received information that a serious disturbance had taken place, and I at once ordered my horse and galloped off. When I arrived at the ground I saw a large number of Parsees and Irance Parsees and other people standing about in a very much excited state. I saw the remains of tables and chairs, beds, bamboos, and beams, as if some building had been pulled down, and property destroyed. I noticed the Municipal burning ground next the ground, but I cannot say what was being burned there. I cannot remember seeing any flames, but there was certainly smoke. These persons for the most part had sticks and clubs. All the Parsees I saw there were dressed in skull-caps and thin dirty torn shirts, as if they had been busily engaged in some way or another.

His Lordship—Were all their shirts torn?

Mr. Souter—Some of them, my Lord, had torn shirts.

Examination resumed—There would be between 100 and 150 people on the ground when I first came in sight of it. I saw a few of those persons escaping round the Towers of Silence towards what is called Chowpatty, which is in the same direction as Babool Nath. I was told by the police that a number had gone into one of the Towers of Silence through a small door. I then gave orders that every man upon the ground should be taken up. This order was obeyed in my presence. A good many were taken up while I was there, and I left orders for the remainder to be taken up. I am not quite sure that I saw a man there with his lip cut, but I saw some man who had been wounded previous to my arrivel. I cannot say of what caste that man was, as I had a good deal to do at the time. I cannot say whether I saw a man called Syder-shah Sultanshah there.

Did you strike that man when he was running towards you for protection? During this trial it has been insinuated that you did so.—Certainly not.

Could you recognise any of these men whom you saw upon that morning?—I think I could, although they present a very different appearance just now to what they did when I saw them first. They had then none of these hats on; they were all in "working costume." Nevertheless I still think I know some of them.

Mr. Souter then walked round the dock, and pointed out the following persons as those whom he remembered very well:—Khusroo Hormuz, Byram Jamset, Merwanjee Jamas, Dossabhoy Manockjee, Cowasjee Sorabjee, Manockjee Dorabjee, Adurjee Framjee, Hormusjee Cursetjee, and Shapoorjee Bhicajee. He was not quite sure about Jamset Khodabux. He again alluded to the change which had been made upon the appearance of the prisoners.

Re-examined—After giving the police directions about these men, I proceeded to the Towers of Silence through the small gate which was facing the burning ground. I had Mr. Brown, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, and one or two others with me. I may have had three or four men; I am not quite sure; but at all events I had very few. Upon getting inside the compound I saw a number of heads inside a building adjoining one of the Towers of Silence. This building was upon my right as I entered. The building was above me, and we had to go up a flight of steps. I think there were two flights of steps, but at all events there were a number of steps. I should say it was about 12 or 14 feet above the ground. I rode up the steps and had considerable difficulty in getting up. [illegible] platform. When I [illegible] To the Judge—When I say I remained at the bottom of the steps, I did not notice my position with regard to the main entrance.

To Mr. Ferguson—I do not remember noticing the main entrance. Besides the people inside the building, I saw one man outside picking flowers, and a policeman pointed him out as having taken an active part in the disturbance, and he was at once arrested. I identify Khusroo Hormus as the man who was pointed out. These people would not come down. They said they had sent for their sahib, and when their sahib came they would come down. I stood at the foot of the steps for three quarters or half an hour, and I sent for a reinforcement of police. The people inside the building were doing nothing, but they appeared to have gone there for protection, thinking I would not follow them into such a place. Once or twice men came out to speak to me. I am not sure that I could recognise these men. While I was waiting for reinforcements, once or twice one or two other Parsees came to me, and I advised them to get their friends in the building to come out, and they went, but I believe they were unsuccessful. While I was waiting, a man brought me a card. I forget the name on it, but I think it was that of the Secretary of the Parsee Punchayet. I objected to see this Secretary. I said I was doing my duty and could see nobody. While I was there, I think one or two men, who had evidently come there as peacemakers, asked me to be allowed to speak to these men and they would bring them down. I should know one of these men if I saw him again. He is a broker. To the best of my belief I allowed these people to go up to the building, but they were unsuccessful. When the reinforcements came, I ordered Mr. Vincent and Mr. Brown to go up to the entrance of this building. They went up. I instructed them to be very careful, and not use any force if they could possibly avoid it, but that they were to insist upon these men coming out. I could see Mr. Brown and Mr. Vincent the whole time, and after a little, seeing they would be forced to come out of the building, the people came out of their own accord. About thirty or forty people came out of the building. With one exception, so far as I can remember, all these persons were dressed in skull-caps and shirts. Their appearance was quite the contrary of being clean and neat. I have always understood that when Parsees go to prayer they are well dressed and clean, but they certainly were not so on this occasion. I saw no bundles of clothes lying about. The flowers that I saw Khusroo Hormus handling were below the platform. All the people in the building were taken out and placed in a line with those persons I had left before I entered the Towers of Silence compound, and the police and others who had witnessed the outrage were called upon to identify all those who had been present. Certainly all the men were not identified, and those who were not were immediately released. I think between ten and twenty were released. Those who were recognised were sent to my office at Mazagon in charge of the police. All those for whom I had sufficient handcuffs were handcuffed. I did that because I had very few police, and I thought it not at all unlikely that they would try to escape. If they had attempted this, the police guard would certainly not have been sufficient to prevent them doing so.

Is it true, or is it false, that you ever had any interest in that ground whatever?—Certainly not.

Did you ever hope to have any interest in it?—Well, the question appears an absurd one, if you will excuse me for saying so. It is not likely I should buy property under the Towers of Silence.

I must ask the question, Mr. Souter. Have you ever had this interest?—No.

The jemadar who has been examined here bears a very good character, does he not?

Mr. Anstey objected that Mr. Souter should not be called upon to give evidence as to the character of witnesses.

Mr. Ferguson—That witness's character, my Lord, has been assailed as being a bad one, and I submit that I have a right to ask his superior about it.

His Lordship allowed the question.

Mr. Souter said the witness referred to bore a good character.

Mr. Ferguson (to Mr. Souter)—Was this man ever accused of stealing silk?

Mr. Anstey objected to the question.

His Lordship allowed the question.

Mr. Souter—I remember that upon an anonymous petition having been sent to me, an inquiry was made with regard to an alleged theft of some silk or some cloth. I enquired into the petition, and the result of the inquiry was that I found the accusation was unfounded, and the accused returned to his duties. He is a first-class jamadar. That is the highest rank of that grade he can attain to. I do not remember Bowasi Cassinath, Invidlar, ever having been accused of stealing rice. To my knowledge there is no foundation whatever for any such allegation. On getting down to the Mazagon office on 4th April I saw sixty-one Parsees and others there. I gave certain orders about them, and in consequence these persons were released on the next or the day after. Before releasing them I caused inquiries to be made into their character. They were released because they had committed no crime and no charge was brought against them. Before I released them I do not remember seeing the secretary of the Punchayet on their behalf. Some solicitors came to me, but to the best of my belief they came regarding those men who had been handcuffed, before the 4th I had a conversation with the secretary of the Punchayet with relation to this ground. I did tell him something.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey—Can you tell me on what day you had the conversation with the secretary to the Parsee Punchayet between the 27th March and 4th April?—It must have been after the 27th or upon that day. I believe it was the day before that on which a battakee was beaten. He brought a letter to me from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

Did he inform you that Jacob Jumal and Coorjee Pragjee, or one of them, or their men, had trespassed upon land belonging to the Parsee Punchayet?—He came to me for assistance with regard to a trespass, but I am not quite sure whether it was before or after. His statement was either that some persons had trespassed or were about to do so. I think he told me that these people were in the employment of Jacob Jumal and Coorjee Pragjee. I do not remember whether Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee (the secretary) complained upon that occasion that the trespassers had been escorted or protected by a body of police under a superintendent. I took charge of the police on the 14th April 1864.

Do you recollect in the previous month of April, after Mr. Forjett had left, that some ramoosees were doing duty and protecting the ground round the Towers of Silence?—I do not remember that, but I remember an application having been made to me for men some time after I had taken charge. I do not recollect making any reduction upon the number of ramoosees.

Do you recollect that in these days, the pretender, as my clients would call him, to this property upon which this chawl was built was one Mungesh Purshotum?—I do not remember that.

Who claimed to have inherited it from his grandfather?—That I know nothing about.

Don't you remember that upon the 5th August 1864, or about that date, permission was given—and must have been given by you—to keep two police sepoys upon that ground?—I do not remember it at all.

Perhaps you will remember what followed in the same month, about the 18th or 19th. Do you recollect receiving a visit from some one on behalf of the trustees of the Punchayet remonstrating about the withdrawal of the ramoosees from the 5th of the month?—I cannot remember these little incidents. I do recollect, however, that there was a quarrel about this ground, and applications were constantly being made to me about men.

Do you recollect any conversation in which the whole history of the Mungesh Purshotum claim and of the proceedings which had taken place before you entered office was opened up to you by some one on behalf of the Punchayet?—I do not remember.

You recollect, at all events, a complaint being made against Mungesh Purshotum for a forcible entry committed or contemplated upon that ground?—I remember complaints being made upon both sides, but there were so many that I cannot recollect any particular one of them. I remember taking a view of the ground for my own satisfaction. I cannot say whether it was a Parsee who showed me the ground. If I came to any conclusion at all after this it was not to interfere in the matter.

Do you remember giving an order to the jemadar and duffadar that all such men of Mungesh Purshotum's as should thereafter go upon the ground should be taken to the Police Office?—I do not remember having given such an order.

Do you remember in the month of March 1864—that is the month before you took office—a case in which about fifty Seedees and other Mahomedans, armed with clubs and sticks, including a gathering of twenty persons who had been in a tent on the ground which had been pulled down upon a Sunday, assembling to put the tent up again?—At the time you allude to I was superintendent at Ahmednuggur.

But coming to Bombay in the month after, the recollection of the affair would be fresh in the minds of those who were in the Police Office?—There was a great deal to do at that time, and I do not remember hearing anything at all about it.

Do you recollect the attention of the police being called to a new dispute in which Mungesh Purshotum was not concerned, and which was between the executor and executrix of one Radhabace, widow, who complained that the Parsees had knocked down a corner of a wall upon this piece of ground which they claimed?—I do not remember.

I am taking it as a matter of fact, Mr. Souter, that so far as you know no complaint whatever upon the part of any one against the Punchayet with regard to this ground has been made since January or February 1867 down to the present time?—I cannot remember the exact dates, but there has been a long lapse certainly since there was any dispute and the disturbance which took place the other day.

Now, to return to the conversation which you had with the secretary of the Punchayet. Do you remember his saying that you had satisfied yourself upon a former occasion that the disputed property was possessed by the Punchayet?—I do not remember his saying anything at all about it. I told him positively I should not interfere with regard to the right to the property, which was no business of mine.

Did you tell him that Mr. Arthur Peile had called upon you with a plan and had stated that his clients, Coorjee Prapjee and Jacob Jumal, had determined to occupy the ground [illegible] am not quite sure, but it is [illegible] evidence before you, first of all, with regard to these men who have just been discharged; and secondly, that the statements made by the counsel are the only evidence against them; and this alone justifies me in the remark I made. In the next place, gentlemen, Mr. Ferguson told you, that in order to insure impartiality and fairness the attorney for Coorjee Pragjee and Jacob Jumal ceased to conduct the prosecution at an early period of the case, and that the Public Prosecutor came forward instead. Why, gentlemen, what is the case?—that he never did cease to conduct the prosecution, because he remained a member of the firm of which that Government prosecutor was himself a member, and that there was no distinction made whatever before the swearing of the information by Brown and after the swearing of it beyond this, that on the first occasion Brown was represented by Mr Arthur Peile and on the next day by Mr Ferguson. So much for the intention of Government that impartiality should be the order of the day. My learned friend, Mr. Starling, tells me that on the first occasion Mr. Ferguson appeared instructed by the parties, and on the second occasion, when he appeared, he was no longer instructed for the parties, but instructed for the public prosecution. Then, gentlemen, you are also told that some hundreds of Parsees poured down through the large and small doors of the compound and raised a shout, pulled down the tents and chawl, cutting the ropes of the former, and so on. But you have heard the evidence about that. And I ask you whether, beyond the solitary fact of a body of Parsees walking down through the small door, and another body coming round by the path which leads in that direction, and using the tools which they found upon the ground belonging to the trespassers themselves—to wit, a few sticks (29 in all if you include the rafters which were subsequently destroyed), one crow-bar, one pick-axe, and one hoe—I ask you, whether beyond this there is one particle of truth in the statement which Mr. Ferguson made to you? This, as I have said, is what we call "making evidence," and to show you how dangerous it is, I myself more than once, in the cross-examination of a witness, committed the mistake of supposing that he had said something which had only been made the subject of an assertion on the part of the prosecuting counsel. Gentlemen, there is much more of the same kind which I might comment upon, but I have a great deal to say to you of a more important character, and therefore I gladly forbear. Whether the remarks which I have made are going to bring down anything else upon me, or whether or not any menace is about to be addressed to me, I am equally indifferent, and I can tell you, gentlemen, that a counsel who knows his duty is not to be put from it or ridiculed out of his intentions to perform it by anything extrinsic which may accrue, come from whom it will or what place it please. Gentlemen, this is one of the most ridiculous cases ever brought into a Court for a judge and jury and a large bar to waste their energies upon. But in another point of view, and that is with regard to the verdict which you may be directed or advised to find upon it, it assumes proportions of the greatest importance, because your verdict at the end of this case will either be quoted for evermore hereafter as a precedent for every kind of tyranny and usurpation and injustice on the part of the police, or it will be appealed to as a great constitutional precedent. It is for you to say what that verdict shall be. Gentlemen, with you are at once those of law and of fact. I know that the acquittals we live among, in order to shroud their own brutal ignorance and what they ought best to know, affect to deny all that. I will not ask you to believe my authority, but I will use the language of the great Lord Erskine when he too was a counsel standing at the bar and addressing a bench not too willing to hear him. In his famous speech in support of the rights of juries which was delivered in supporting the rule for a new trial in the case of the King against the Town of St. Asaph he said—(Extract read from page 162 of Erskine's Speeches.) Now, gentlemen, is there anything in the present circumstances which should induce us to disregard this barrier (the rights of juries in criminal cases to give conclusive and unalterable verdicts) against arbitrary and capricious government and administration? I say there is not. The decision of the High Court given but a few months ago was to the effect that the time for correcting or preventing injustice is at the trial. If the jury fail by their verdict to do justice the prisoners have no power to compel a statement of the points upon which they mean to rely—not so much even as a prisoner in the mofussil has—certainly nothing like the power which his fellows would have in England. It is too late then to go back upon the verdict and question what has been done, and this is so much and clearly the law of this presidency—indeed of all Indian presidency towns—that even if a judge should commit any amount of misconduct but not state it upon his notes or in his statement of the case, there is no power in the High Court to call in question what has been done or set aside the conviction, which may or may not have been obtained in consequence of his misprision. Therefore, gentlemen, I shall address you upon all the questions in this case, whether of law or of fact, and shall give you, as I proceed with the narrative of the case, what I conceive to be the well-established rules of law applicable to each of the points arrived at in the narrative; and then I shall ask you to conclude for a verdict of not guilty on behalf of the clients for whom I appear. In finding them not guilty you must inevitably acquit all the rest.

(Here the Court rose for tiffin.

On the Court sitting after luncheon,

Mr. Anstey, in continuing his address, said the clients for whom he appeared with his learned friends, Mr. Starling and Mr. Pherozshaw, were at first forty-two, of whom nine were discharged, that day, and there remained just thirty-five. Mr. Starling appeared for seven of those who were not acquitted. His learned friend Mr. Pherozshaw represented with him some of the others who were not acquitted; but he (Mr. Anstey) trusted that they all—every one of them—would be acquitted before the end of the case. As the senior member of the Bombay Bar—a position which he had had the honour to occupy for many years past—he took the lead; but he must say that, but for the assistance of his two learned juniors—one of whom, Mr. Starling, already occupied a high position; and the other of whom, Mr. Pherozshaw, has given great promise of future eminence—it would have been impossible for him, but for their very valuable assistance, to conduct the case in the manner he had conducted it. With Mr. Mayhew appeared Mr. Mansfield, in the absence of Mr. Jackson, whose illness they all regretted; and he (Mr. Anstey) had no doubt they, as well as Mr. Branson who appeared with Mr. Leith, would properly defend their clients. If anything were omitted by him (Mr. Anstey) which could fairly be said in the interest of his learned friends' clients, he hoped the jury would attribute it to the right cause—his delicacy of feeling at interfering with what fell properly within the province of his learned friends to defend. Mr. Anstey said the jury would see that his clients were not acquitted. They would probably ask why? Why, because they had been identified by the men who identified them in common with all the rest they had arrested, but of whom a large number were incontinently discharged by the magistrate and of whom another portion were discharged that day by the Court. Several of those who were arrested were discharged by Mr. Souter himself, because he saw there was no sufficient ground to detain them. Now, the would ask the jury, would they find his clients guilty? No, certainly not. Would they find them guilty upon the evidence of men who had committed before their eyes the most egregious and the most monstrous blunders that men could commit? Now, turning to the question of identity, the learned counsel said he would show that there was very little, if anything, to rely upon. First there was McDermott, who identified No. 4 in the Police Court, but not here; and who identified No. 10 here, but not in the Police Court. Then came Luxmon Jomadar, who, the learned counsel believed—and he would give his reason for his belief as he went on—was the life and soul of the monstrous accusation brought against his clients. He contradicted himself again and again, not as to the total number, but as to the places where the men were found and arrested. He identified eleven persons in the Police Court, but not here, namely, Nos. 5, 8, 20, 21, 25, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45, and 9; and he identified four here, but not in the Police Court, namely, Nos. 15, 28, 44, and 3. Next came Bhowanee Kessowjee, who identified nineteen in the Police Court, but not here, namely, Nos. 12, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 27, 28, 31, 33, 38, 11, 22, 35, 40, 45, 49, and 50. He had made a small contribution here of two whom he did not identify in the Police Court, namely, Nos 18 and 29. Then came police sepoy No. 779 who identified two in the Police Court, whom he did not identify here, namely, Nos. 37 and 43. Next we had police sepoy No. 752, who identified No. 45 in the Police Court, but not here; and who identified No. 49 here, but not in the Police Court. The next witness was the Candharee in the employ of the Banis, who identified no one here although he identified some one in the Police Court. He said zoolum had been exercised upon him by the jemadar of great experience, a man who was suspended by Mr. Souter and kept under arrest for a fortnight. What the learned counsel now requested to be done by the jury—who were the most intelligent jury he had ever seen in his life—was that they should ask themselves whether they could safely rely as to the identity of the prisoners upon witnesses, who positively identified the whole number that were arrested, but of whom thirty-four had already been necessarily discharged by the two Courts. Why were so many of the men identified in the Police Court who were not identified here? The fact was that not one of the witnesses, with the exception of Mr Souter, had been consistent as to the numbers of the prisoners he pointed out in the Police Court and here owing to the shifting of the prisoners; and the shifting, which commenced after Mr. Brown's examination, was one reason. Another reason was that given by Mr Souter; and the learned counsel requested the gentlemen of the jury to for

APPLICATION TO SET ASIDE A COMPOSITION DEED.

RE DHUNJEEBHOY CURSETJEE RUTNAGHUR AND ANOTHER.

At the Insolvency Court, on the 2nd inst., Mr. Justice Pinhey gave his decision in the above case.

His Lordship said—Mr. Marriott appears on behalf of Furdoonjee Framjee Kola and two others, the trustees, under a composition deed entered into for the benefit of all the creditors of the said insolvents who should come in and sign the deed on or before the 17th March 1873. Mr. Marriott moves that an order made on the 7th May 1873 by this Court (Bayley, J). on the motion of an opposing creditor, Jamsetjee Rutnaghur, and enjoining the aforesaid trustees to hold any funds that may come into their hands under the composition deed, pending the further orders of this Court, be discharged. Mr. Starling, for the opposing creditor, appears to support the order of the 7th May last. The insolvents are persons who have been carrying on business in partnership with one B. K. Irani in Bombay and China, having houses of business both here and in China. Finding themselves in pecuniary difficulties, the insolvents and Irani called meetings of their creditors on the 26th November and 14th December 1872, whereat it was determined that the whole property of the insolvents and Irani should become vested in the three trustees, for whom Mr. Marriott appears under a deed for the benefit of all the creditors who should come in and sign the deed within three months. Accordingly, a trust deed or composition deed was prepared on the 16th December 1872, and the creditors were allowed to Monday the 17th March 1873 to come in and sign the deed. There are 54 creditors in all, whose claims amounted to Rs. 1,81,000. Of these 54 creditors 46 have signed the trust deed. The claims of these 46 creditors aggregate Rs. 1,58,000. Of the remaining creditors, eight in number, three desire to come in and sign the deed, but are too late; three are creditors for only Rs. 125-12-0; one has done nothing; and there is the opposing creditor, Jamsetjee Rutnaghur, who appeared on the 7th May, and obtained the order of injunction to the trustees, under the composition deed, which it is now desired to have discharged. On the 15th April last the trustees declared a dividend of 10 per cent., and they actually paid Rs. 12,000 before the order of the 7th May was issued. The claim of the opposing creditor, Jamsetjee Rutnaghur, amounts to Rs. 8,700, and instead of signing the composition deed, he brought a suit for the amount against the insolvents and obtained a decree of the High Court on the 14th January last. In consequence of the institution of this suit the insolvents were obliged, on the 13th January last, to file their petition of insolvency in this Court. At this point I may conveniently make two remarks—first, it is not pretended that the opposing creditor was unaware of the arrangement to be effected by the composition deed, and was therefore unable to take advantage of it. His near relationship to the first insolvent, who is his nephew, would negative such a supposition, and indeed in his letter to the Official Assignee marked C, and dated 17th February last, he distinctly refers to it. Secondly, the composition deed was not the result of any fraud or fraudulent preference. It purports to vest the whole of the property of the insolvents in the trustees for the benefit of the whole body of their creditors, if they signed the deed. Indeed, the allegation as to *mala fides* is the other way. It was alleged for the trustees that the opposing creditor objected to the deed because it prevented his nephew from giving him any fraudulent preference over the other creditors. I need not however stay to consider, nor indeed have I before me materials on which I could determine, what are the real reasons why the opposing creditor objects to the composition deed,—or rather why he has objected to it from the first. What I have to consider is simply a point of law, namely, what is the legal effect of the composition deed? Does it vest the property of the insolvents in the trustees, and prevent such property being available for the creditors specified in the schedule attached to the petition now pending in this Court? By Section 23 of the Act under which this Court is constituted (1 Vic. cap. 21), all property in the order or disposition of an insolvent is to be deemed his property; and by Sec. 26 of the same Act all persons holding any property of an insolvent are required to transfer the same to the Official Assignee. But the contention of Mr. Marriott in this case is that the property of the insolvents has passed under the composition deed or trust deed from the insolvents to the trustees under that deed, and no longer belongs to the insolvents. The point at issue for my determination therefore may be thus stated:—Is the composition deed invalidated by Section 24 of the Insolvent Courts Act? It appears that Pranjeevandas Girdhurlall, another of the creditors of these same insolvents, appeared in this Court on the 19th February last, and through his counsel, Mr. Starling, applied for a rule [illegible] the composition deed to show cause why it should not be set aside under Section 24. In refusing this application, my learned predecessor (Gibbs, J.), who had much more experience in this Court than I have had, and had to apply the provisions of the Insolvent Act to a great variety of cases, remarked—"It appears that before the petition was filed the insolvents assigned their property to trustees for the benefit of the creditors of the estate, with power to get in all assets and divide among the creditors, and 13th March 1873 was fixed on as the period for creditors to come in. It appears to me (1) that the application is not supported on sufficient grounds, and (2) I doubt whether such an assignment was intended to come under Section 24. At all events I should require much stronger grounds than those shown before I would interfere in a matter of this nature, as it would be far better, if possible, to wind up the estate out of the Court. The insolvents have, since this assignment was made, been driven into the Court by suits filed against them. I also think it is a matter much more for the Official Assignee than the Court, and unless it can be shown that that officer has not done his duty, I would not interfere. Application refused." From these remarks I gather that Mr. Justice Gibbs did not definitely decide that the composition deed relied on by Mr. Marriott's clients could not be impeached under Section 24: although he evidently inclined to that opinion. Very probably he considered it unnecessary to decide the point on the 19th February for the reason which Mr. Starling no doubt accurately stated to have been mentioned during the hearing of the motion of Pranjeevandas Girdhurlall, viz., that the period for coming in and signing the deed had not expired, and therefore the creditor might still avail himself of the benefits which would undoubtedly have accrued to all the creditors of the estate if all had united in signing the deed on or before the 17th March. The Insolvent Court sat once between Mr. Justice Gibbs leaving it and my taking my seat in it—that is on the 7th May. On that date the opposing creditor made his application and obtained the order *ex parte*, and without notice either to the insolvents or to the trustees from the Commissioner, Mr. Justice Bayley, who was sitting in the Court for the first time since the insolvent's petition was filed, and was therefore necessarily ignorant of the previous application of Pranjeevandas Girdhurdall. The validity of the composition deed under Section 24 has therefore to be determined, after hearing arguments for and against it, for the first time by me. In support of the composition deed Mr. Marriott cited 2 Stc. Eq. Jur. ¶. 1036A and the cases of Mogg v Baker (4 M and W. 348), Brown v. Kempson (19 L. J. C. P. 169), Johnson v Fesenmeyer (3 DeG. J. and S., 13), and Pickstoke v Lyster (3 M and S., 371). I have referred to these cases, but I need not comment upon them at any length here, because they are referred to in Bomanjee Maneckjee and others, plaintiffs, v. Nowrojee Pallonjee and others, defendants (1 Bombay High Court Report, p. 233), and followed by Sausse, C. J., in his judgment in that case. It must, however, be remembered that Bomanjee Maneckjee and others v. Nowrojee Pallonjee and others was not a case disposed of in the Insolvent Court. The decision in that case only went so far as this:—"A *bona fide* assignment by a debtor of his entire property to trustees for the benefit of his creditors divests him of any interest which can be the subject of attachment subsequently issued in execution of a decree against such debtor, until the trusts of the deed of assignment have been carried out." This decision does not cover the whole ground which I have to go over. It will still be necessary to consider whether the peculiar provisions of Sec. 24 of the Insolvent Debtors Act conflict with the general principle on which the decision in Bomanjee Maneckjee and others v. Nowrojee Pallonjee and others is based. It was contended by Mr. Starling for the opposing creditor that the insolvent law in India does not contemplate or allow the execution of such a composition deed as that set up in this case; that the insolvents could not by an agreement with some of their creditors deprive this Court of the power with which the law clothes it of taking possession of the whole of an insolvent's estate for the benefit of all the insolvent's creditors; that the composition deed in this case was not made for the benefit of all the creditors, but for the benefit of a limited number of creditors, viz. those who should sign the deed, all others being excluded; that under the statute law of England, where composition deeds may be and are executed, such deeds are valid only if made for the benefit of all the creditors. In support of his argument Mr. Starling quoted several cases decided in England. I may mention exparte Cockburn (33 L. J. Bankruptcy 17); exparte Morgan (De G. J. & S., 396); Ilderton v. Jewel (33 L. J. C. P. Exch., cb. 148); Ilderton v. Cortree (33 L. J. C. P., 206); and Barham v. Broadhurst (34 L. J. Exch., 61). Now the first of these cases, exparte Cockburn, was a case in which a composition deed was set up, and it was executed between a debtor and some of his creditors, and was to operate for the benefit of some of his creditors and to the injury of others. That is very different from a composition deed intended to operate for the benefit of all creditors alike who come in and sign the deed of composition, and giving all creditors an opportunity of signing it. I need not then further consider exparte Cockburn. The remaining cases make out this position, that under the law of England (when these cases were decided the Bankruptcy Act of 1861 or 24 and 25 Vic., c. 134, now repealed by the Bankruptcy Act of 1869) composition deeds to be valid must be for the benefit of all creditors. But the reason for this can be gathered from Sec. 192, which contains a statutory bar to any action by a creditor after a valid composition deed had been executed. Sec. 192 made a composition deed, executed under the seven conditions attached to the sections binding on all creditors of a debtor whether all such creditors were or were not parties to the deed. Now turning to Sec. 24 of the Indian Insolvent Act, I find that it runs thus:—"And be it enacted, That if any insolvent who shall file his petition for his discharge under this Act, or who shall be adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency, shall voluntarily convey, assign, transfer, charge, deliver, or make over any estate, real or personal, security for money, bond, bill, note, money, property, goods, or effects whatsoever, to any creditor, or to any other person in trust, for, or to, or for the use, benefit, and advantage of any creditor, every such conveyance, assignment, transfer, charge, delivery, and making over, if made when in insolvent circumstances, and within two months before the date of the petition on which an adjudication of insolvency may have proceeded, as the case may be, or if made with the view or intention by the party so conveying, assigning, transferring, charging, delivering, or making over, of petitioning the said Court for his discharge from custody under this Act, or of committing an act of insolvency, shall be deemed, and is hereby declared, to be fraudulent and void as against the assignees of such insolvent." This section appears to contemplate the conveyance by the debtor being made "*voluntarily*" "to any creditor" "or to any other person in trust for or to, or for the use, benefit, and advantage of any creditor;" and the section goes on to say that any conveyance so made, when in insolvent circumstances, and within two months before the date of the petition of such insolvent, shall be deemed fraudulent and void as against the assignees of such insolvent. But I am of opinion that it is impossible to read the words "any creditor" in this section as meaning "all creditors," neither can I see what object the Legislature could have had for declaring that a debtor should not convey his property" to any other person in trust for, or to or for the use, benefit and advantage of" all his creditors. For the meaning to be given to the word "voluntarily" in this section, I may, I think, very well go back to the ruling in Mogg and Baker cited above. In that case it was held that when a conveyance or transfer of goods is made by a party in insolvent circumstances to a creditor in pursuance of a *bona fide* demand by the creditor, it was not *voluntary* within the meaning of the 7 Geo. IV., c. 57, s. 32; and also that it is not necessary, in order to support such a conveyance or transfer, that there should have been *pressure* on the part of the creditor, or an apprehension on the part of the insolvent that by not making it he would be in a worse position. One more remark may be made as to the general scope and object of this section 24. Itsobject, as it appears to me, is to prevent two kinds of fraud being perpetrated by an insolvent who contemplates taking advantage of, and obtaining relief under, the Insolvent Act. These two kinds of fraud are:—1st, a fictitious transfer of property for the subsequent benefit of the insolvent or his family; and 2nd, a transfer of property to favoured creditors in fraud of the general body of creditors: that is, what is called a fraudulent preference. Now applying the above remarks to the composition deed which is now under my consideration, it appears to me that the deed is in no way invalidated by the provisions of section 24 of the Insolvent Act. The deed was not executed "voluntarily" in the sense given to this term in Mogg v. Baker. It was not executed to or for the benefit of any limited number of the creditors of the insolvents; but it was executed for the benefit of all the creditors who chose to sign it, and all the creditors were given ample time and appear to have had ample notice to enable them to sign it. I can discover in it no sign of *mala fides*, or of fraudulent preference. This being so, I am unable to see that it is in any way affected by the provisions of Sec. 24 of the Insolvent Act; and therefore I hold that this composition deed—the result of proceedings which, to use the language of Sausse, C. J., in Bomanjee Maneckjee and others v. Nowrojee Pallonjee and others, our Courts highly favour—divested the insolvents of any interest which they had in the property which they purported to surrender under the deed, and vested it in the trustees to the deed until the trusts contemplated therein have been carried out. The prohibitory order or injunction issued by the Court on the 7th May last to Mac Mor[illegible] client's, the trustees under the deed, will therefore be discharged with costs.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A MAN has been fined at the Madras Police Court for washing his horse at a drinking fountain.

A SUMMONS has been issued by the magistrate of the benighted city against a schoolmaster for "voluntarily causing hurt" to one of his scholars with a cane. He had flogged the boy.

FLOOD ON THE OUDH AND ROHILCUND RAILWAY.—The *Lucknow Times* reports that two miles of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway near Shahjehanpoor have been away by heavy rain.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.—Five men were sentenced during the last Criminal Sessions held at Kolar to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, and three others have been transported for life—all for the offence of murder. —*Bangalore Spectator*.

COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE.—A small compassionate allowance of Rs. 24 per annum has been sanctioned by the Government of India, for Mutty Marium, mother of Sheer Khan, a *mahout*, who was killed in the execution of his duty when serving with the left column of the Looshai Field Force.

THE TAJ.—The *Agra Akhbar* says that the beautiful marble reservoir of the Taj at Agra has been filled with earth by a European gardener to make a flower-bed. It is to be hoped that the authorities will not allow this to continue, or the natives may well apply to us the epithet of "outer barbarians" used by the Chinese.—*Englishman*.

A BAILIFF of the Madras High Court has been convicted of criminal breach of trust, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of two hundred rupees, in default of payment of fine, to other six months' rigorous imprisonment. He had been entrusted with the execution of a warrant for Rs. 489-14, and had recovered the money and made himself scarce.

CULTIVATION OF MAIZE.—The experimental sowing of maize seed in Berar has not yet been a success. Mr. Fitzgerald, in charge of the Bassim District, has reported as follows:—"The seed was sown by the tahsildars of Bassim and Poosud, who report that each plant bore from three to four heads of corn, and grew luxuriantly; but the seed, to a very great extent, did not germinate, owing to their being destroyed by grubs. This led to a very scanty outturn. I have, however, preserved a good quantity of seed for experiments in the coming season, so that any further supply becomes unnecessary for this district."

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.—A correspondent writes—"A fracas of a most disgraceful nature occurred at John's Hill on Tuesday night last. It would appear that a number of European and East Indian lads (street Arabs I may call them) collected together, and, for want of more rational occupation on a moonlight-night, reverted to that of removing their neighbour's signboard and gates, and replacing them by wrong ones. Not satisfied with this, their wits took another turn, in which they unfortunately betrayed great depravity of mind. It consisted in writing and pourtraying filthy expressions and obscene figures in charcoal on the walls which surrounded the houses of respectable inhabitants. These ragamuffins even went so far as to attack peaceful passengers with sticks and stones!"—*Bangalore Spectator*.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious Flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility as delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard*, *Morning Post*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, a manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Cacao Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

IT is stated that Nowroz Khan, ruler of Lalpore, despatched a force of twelve thousand men against the Oothman Khails to punish them for disobedience of his orders when requested to desist from their attacks upon travellers. As the force of the Oothman Khails could not cope with those sent against them, they capitulated and promised that they would in future desist from their predatory proceedings. They were, however, fined Rs. 800.

It is reported as a fact that Behram Khan, the assassin of the late Major Macdonald, was seen by travellers in the Akhoond's territories, and that many Peshawurees presented themselves personally before the Akhoond to remonstrate with him as to the advisability of Behram Khan's immediate banishment from his territories, for fear that some of them (Peshawurees) might be mistaken for the criminal and taken prisoner, and their merchandize confiscated. The Akhoond, it is said, then ordered Behram Khan to leave his territory. He was last seen with Nowroz Khan's force.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

INFERNAL MACHINES.

MR. F. H. HEMMING, Consul for Venezuela, confirms the story of the sale of infernal machines for the destruction of vessels. He declares that a vessel has just left France for one of the principal ports of Venezuela with a supply of these infernal machines, with which it is intended to destroy a number of merchant steamers loaded with merchandise of no account, but heavily insured. He himself had seen the machines, and he found that the British Government was well aware of the facts. Mr. Hemming has done a public service in warning the public, though he accidentally gives us a credit due, as we stated at the time, entirely to the *Birmingham Daily Post*. We repeat, if the awe with which these machines appear to inspire every one who sees them is well founded, they are dangerous weapons of war which Mr. Goschen should examine. What stops their being thrown like shells, when three of them might sink the Devastation. As described, they must all explode downwards, the precise danger to which two years ago we called attention. It is with these chemical combinations that our greatest danger now rests.—*Spectator*.

"THE SHAH IS AT LENGTH OUR GUEST."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* thus pleasantly "chaffs" the morning papers for their articles about the arrival of the Shah:—

'The depth of observation displayed by the morning papers of yesterday in their articles about the Shah is really wonderful, and cannot fail to impress his Majesty with the marvellous resources of the British press. It is curious to observe, too, the different method by which the startling news was conveyed to London of the arrival of the Shah on the previous day. "The Shah is at length our guest," exclaims the *Times*. "The Shah is at length among us," ejaculates the *Daily News*, and then goes on to mention that "after having crossed the Continent of Europe, he has crossed the English Channel," a fact which, incredible as it may appear, is, we believe, strictly correct. The *Daily Telegraph*, which has not yet quite recovered its good spirits, speaks in a voice husky with emotion; but kindly smiles through its tears as it informs its readers that "the illustrious Eastern is now safely in our midst." It seems that the *Daily Telegraph* spent a very anxious day on Wednesday, until the Shah reached Dover; and, indeed, was only kept up by telegrams. "All through the early hours of that day, London (represented by the *Daily Telegraph*) was thinking entirely of the Shah, and watching his Majesty upon his journey from Brussels with the help of the swift heralds of electricity." By noon "the expectant city heard that the Persian Monarch had heroically risen, as was necessary, to catch the tide at Ostend, before five o'clock. The telegrams kept on arriving until the Shah's embarkation at Ostend, and then there was a break in the messages, and the *Daily Telegraph* became really anxious for the following reason: "Even a 'King of Kings' cannot govern the capricious waves —Xerxes once tried to fetter the Hellespont with golden chains, and had the rebellious ocean whipped with rods; but it flung its spray in his face just as impudently as before. Was it 'a chopping sea' in the Channel? or did 'sleek Panope on the waters play?'" Thoughts such as these coursed through the mind of the *Daily Telegraph* during that period of suspense, until the Shah was safely landed at Dover, when it recovered from its fit of hysterics, and it is to be hoped will not have another attack until the Shah crosses the Channel again on his return homewards.'

A "PLEASANT SURPRISE."

THE respect of a Frenchman "pour ma mere" has long since passed into a proverb, and has often been caricatured upon the boards of the Palais Royal. This estimable feeling, carried to an unfortunate extreme brought Mdlle. Catherine Louchon into a French police court the other day, when she was accused of making too free with the good things that, in her capacity of cook, were left under her charge. Mdlle. Louchon's mistress does not appear to have been a person of very regular habits, for she confessed that if she put anything down in a room at eleven o'clock, she would be quite likely to forget where she had placed it, an hour afterwards. Such being the case, it is nowise astonishing that wine, chocolate, preserves, butter, and other things disappeared as if by magic, and it is probable that she would never have discovered her cook's dishonesty but for her own carelessness in dropping fifteen golden pieces into a jar, which was afterwards filled with dripping. This jar was sent by Mdlle. Louchon to her mother, and, as the latter had been told that she owed all these good things to the generosity of her daughter's mistress, she wrote that lady a letter of thanks for the pleasant "surprise" which she had been good enough to get up for her. So Mdlle. Louchon appeared before the tribunal accused of what the president termed "un acte d'indélicatesse." But, as in the comedies where "ma mere" is ridiculed all ended well, for the mistress became suddenly convinced that she was herself to blame for the transfer of the twenty-franc pieces from her purse to the jar, and Mdlle. Louchon was not only acquitted but taken back into service on the condition that she would not send any basket to her mother till the lady of the house had been shown the contents. English cooks may profit by this example.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE EFFECTS OF THE SUB-DIVISION OF THE LAND IN FRANCE.

AT the meeting of the Statistical Society the other day, Mr. Wardle Norman read a paper on the causes which have led to the sub-division of land in France. Land, according to the writer, can be bought cheaper in England than in France. With us the normal price may be taken at thirty years' purchase, and there is probably not a country where land may not be had at this rate. One great cause why the cultivator of land in England is not the purchaser is, Mr. Norman asserts, the peace which has prevailed in his country since the close of the fifteenth century and the security thereby given to personal as well as real property. The enormous wealth of England is embarked in all sorts of commercial enterprises at home and abroad, and the means of similar investments are with us of constant recurrence. Compared with the Frenchman, the Englishman is an extravagant person; he lives well, and the low return to be had from the purchase of land does not tempt him. On the other hand, a French peasant buys land at forty years' purchase, and borrows part of the money for his investment at probably 6 per cent., or even more. An Englishman would not contemplate such an operation, but the Frenchman means to farm his own land, and merely considers whether it will yield a surplus over the interest and taxes when his own and his family's labour have been expended on it. Moreover, until recently the French peasant familiar with war and revolution, never had confidence in any other property. If the country were more tranquil Mr. Norman thinks the peasant proprietors would sell their small holdings for more profitable investments. A tendency of this kind was perceptible during the latter years of the Empire, when none deemed a revolution near. Following Lavergne's estimate of the ratio of agricultural yield in both countries, Mr. Ward places the annual loss which France suffers from *the inferior quantity of grain and live stock produced at no less than* £100,000,000. This inferiority is not ascribable to unfavourable differences of soil or climate, but to the superior husbandry of our tenant farmers. If, however, the economic results obtained by the French cultivator are so far below the average of this country, there are political and social advantages which France has in her peasant proprietors which should not be left out of account. "The peasant proprietors of France form the ballast," Mr. Norman remarks, "which has more than once saved the vessel of the State from being altogether upset and dashed against the rocks, amid the storms raised by contending factions. The army, of which the kernel is formed from the families of peasant proprietors, has, in 1848 and 1872, by defeating the socialistic and communistic insurgents, saved property and society itself from an utter overthrow, and would do so again were its services required." It was admitted in the discussion on the paper that it would be futile to attempt even an approximate estimate of the number of landowners in England cultivating their own acres until Mr. Stansfeld's Domesday Book is before the world.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE SCOTCH CHURCHES.

(*Saturday Review*.)

THE Assemblies of the Scotch Churches would, it might reasonably be thought, present a very pleasing spectacle of active and successful Protestantism. The great mass of the nation is of one faith, and that faith is endeared to it by history, tradition, and the remembrances of great triumphs over great difficulties. In everything that elsewhere is considered to form the basis of a Christian communion the vast bulk of Scotchmen are absolutely agreed. The population consists of a million and a half Presbyterians of the Established Church, half as many Presbyterians of the Free Church, and nearly half a million United Presbyterians. Outside the Presbyterian fold there are three hundred thousand Roman Catholics, and less than one hundred thousand Episcopalians. There is no tenet that has the slightest connexion with theology or spiritual life as to which the divisions of the Presbyterian fold are at variance. What separates them is that the United Presbyterians with the Church to have nothing to do with the State, the Free Church wishes the State to assist the Church, provided it does so on terms of which the Church approves, and the Established Church likes to be connected with the State, and is perfectly content to have the prestige of cordial relations with the Crown, and as much in the way of endowments as it can get. In spite, however, of their agreeing on ninety-nine points out of a hundred in which Christians feel warm interest, their discord as to the hundredth point is enough to develop all the vigour and fury of theological bitterness and theological hatred. It is perhaps because they agree in so much that they hate and revile each other so fiercely in the narrow field of their disagreement. The main note of mark of Scotch Presbyterianism is its intense parochialism. It is the perfect flowering of religious beadledom. The meetings of the Assemblies ring with the utterances of alternate bombast and scurrility which are so familiar a feature in the proceedings of vestries and parish boards. There is no measure or sense of proportion in anything that is said. Any departure from the view of the speaker is spoken of as if it showed a depravity sufficient to doom to destruction a world in which such opinions can be held. Men of the most earnest sincerity and the most amiable temper seem to bid good-bye to common sense altogether when they come within the deteriorating influence of an Assembly. Dr. Duff, who has given almost the whole of a long and successful life to missionary work in India has been acting as the Moderator of the Free Church, and a man who has seen many men and things, and who has won fame for himself and his Church by his labours abroad, might be expected to be a little reasonable when he came to preside over the meetings of his brethren at home. But Dr. Duff is no more able to resist the demoralizing atmosphere of a General Assembly than any one else. In an opening address which filled twenty-one columns of a local journal, he touched on every subject that interested him. Among other things, he announced to his hearers that an event had recently happened which was the most critical; the most grave, and the most appalling event in the history of the human race since the fall of Adam. Persons not accustomed to the language of speakers in General Assemblies would never guess, if they guessed all the rest of their lives, what this awful event really was. It was the election of a Mr. Rigg as a member of the School Board of Edinburgh. Nor was Dr. Duff, to bestow on whom the title of Moderator is the only trace of humour in the proceedings, less aspiring in his language when commenting on the behaviour of the brethren over whom he was presiding. They relieved their feelings by freely hissing the speeches of those with whom they disagreed. This, the Moderator informed them, reminded him of Milton's hissing Devils, in what he euphemistically called "a remarkable place." No one seems to have thought there was anything odd in this. They were met in General Assembly, and therefore it seemed to them perfectly natural that they should hiss any fellow-labourer in the spiritual vineyard whose opinions on the minutest point of ecclesiastical arrangements differed from theirs, and that in turn return their President should tell them that they made him feel as if he were in Milton's Hell.

A story is told that at one of these meetings a speaker remarked that the speeches of those who preceded him reminded him of his wife's tea, which was very hot and very weak. This description gives a not inaccurate, although perhaps too complimentary, impression of the speeches made at a very excited and stormy meeting of the Free Church Assembly held a few days ago. There was no tea at all in most of these outpourings. It was all undiluted hot water. Speaker after speaker rose, and so intense was the interest excited that the Free Church was on the very brink of breaking up on the point at issue; and yet any one outside the communion might read columns of these speeches as reported, and fail to gain the slightest clue as to what it was that formed matter for excitement. The main point was one of language. And yet the quarrel was carried on at a white heat, and passion seemed destined to triumph over reason, if there was any reason to triumph over, when all of a sudden a compromise was suggested which appears totally unmeaning, and then all the Assembly declared itself happy and satisfied, and the Moderator declared that there had been a special interposition of Divine Grace to avert disruption, and prayer was offered up in thankfulness for a great deliverance. Up to a certain point the question is not wholly unintelligible. As the Established Church is rather larger in number than the two other Presbyterian Churches, and as both of these agree in thinking that the Erastianism of the Established Church is one of the most frightful things on earth, it occurred to many leaders of the two dissentient bodies that, if they united, they might do more to hurt the Established Church than they could do singly. Accordingly, for nine years there has been a movement in this direction, and the time seemed to have arrived to carry it out so far as might be practicable. But there was a minority in the Free Church which abhorred the thought of joining so dangerous a body as the United Presbyterians; and this minority threatened that, if they were outvoted, they would appeal to the Courts of Law, and claim that, as they wished for no change, all the property of the Free Church should be handed over to them as the true representatives of the communion. As the whole basis of the Free Church is its protest against the temporal Courts having jurisdiction in spiritual matters, there was something supremely audacious in this threat. But then it seemed as if the law was likely to be on the side of these illogical disputants, and it would have been an absurd termination of an attempt to enlarge the borders of the Free Church if all its possessions had passed into the hands of a minority. The promoters of union were therefore obliged to succumb, and they did this under the veil of a compromise which is totally unintelligible. This does not, indeed, impair the effect of a compromise which is merely a means of concealing defeat, and which may answer its purpose perfectly well although no one understands it. But the state of mind in which such a compromise could be accepted after so much previous opposition had raged an hour or two before is strongly characteristic. It is now arranged that, if a Free Church congregation chooses to call a United Presbyterian minister, the Presbytery shall pronounce that this call is regular and sufficient, and shall send him some special Free Church documents of which he need take no notice, but in which his silence is to be taken as implying that he agrees, and then he may minister to the Free Church congregation that wishes for him. It had previously been proposed that under similar circumstances the Presbytery should sustain the call, and this was pronounced to be so detestable a proposal as to necessitate the disruption of the Church on the part of those who perceived its enormity. The disruption seemed inevitable, and the minority had already hired a public building in which to take up their new quarters when fortunately the dinner-hour arrived. During this happy interval a conciliatory member was prompted, as the Moderator thinks, by a special interposition to suggest that the Presbytery should not sustain the call, but pronounce it sufficient. Directly those magic words were uttered the spirit of peace entered into every breast. Brothers fell blessing and melting into brotherly arms, and all was sweetness, harmony, and rapture. How this happened it is hopeless to attempt to inquire; it is more easy to enter into the feelings of one of the ardent spirits of the minority who told his congregation on the succeeding Sabbath that on reflection he could not be satisfied, that a proper building had been actually hired, and that he was of opinion that the disruption ought to have taken place.

The Assemblies of the Established Church are much more decorous, although parochialism is tolerably rampant there also. We gather from the records of recent meetings that the Church is fairly flourishing; that it at least holds its own; that it collects and spends a considerable amount of money; and that it is especially anxious for the conversion of the Jews. This was all set forth with the usual adornments, and in the usual metaphoric language. The Church was under the waves, but floating on them; beleaguered, but ready to unmask its own powerful batteries; and, in short, capable of being pictured under any images of combined adversity and success. But what really took up almost the whole time and absorbed almost the whole interest of the Assembly was a discussion of the case of Dr. Wallace, who has a church in Edinburgh, and who has lately been appointed by the Crown to a chair in the University of Edinburgh. With the habitual injustice of theological enemies, some of those who resented his appointment as a Professor thought that they could deal him a side blow by raking up expressions which he was said to have used in the pulpit, but of which no notice had been taken until he had gained promotion. The chief allegation seems to have been that Dr. Wallace had applied the terms "fickle, lawless, and fidgetty" to the Deity as conceived in the popular Scotch theology. But there can be nothing heretical in giving a mistaken account of other people's opinions, and it was heresy with which Dr. Wallace was charged. At the same time, if such expressions were used in the pulpit, no greater proof could be given of the deep-seated parochialism of the Scotch ecclesiastical mind. Liberalism may be as parochical as anything else, and nothing can be in worse taste than offensive, exaggerated expressions from the pulpit intended to hold up to ridicule the opinions of ordinary believers. The Assembly had finally the good sense to put a stop to the vague proceedings against Dr. Wallace, and to declare that if people wished to attack him they must do so in a regular manner, and prove what they asserted. There is always some kind of moderation and good sense and perception of what justice requires in a Church that is connected with the State, and the decision of the older Assembly shines by contrast with the furious babble of its younger rival about sustained and sufficient calls. But it is impossible not to see that the parochialism of Presbyterianism must in the long run destroy it in a country which, outside religious affairs, is making progress so rapidly as Scotland. One significant symptom of this is that the Established Church cannot, as its recent Reports show, get a sufficient number of candidates for the ministry. Able young men cannot in these days feel much attraction for such arenas as General Assemblies; and the laity, as it moves forward, will gradually come to regard these exhibitions of clerical thought and temper with a mixture of pity and contempt.

THE ARCHBISHOPS ON ROMANIZING.

THE following is a copy of the reply (addressed to Mr. T. R. Andrews) of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to the memorial with 60,200 signatures against Romish teaching in the Church of England, presented to their Graces at Lambeth Palace on the 5th of May, 1873, by the Church Association:—

Lambeth Palace, June 16, 1873.

Dear Sir,—We have carefully considered the memorial which you presented to us at Lambeth early in last month, and to which upwards of 60,000 signatures were appended. When we had the honour of receiving you and the deputation over which you presided, we promised to take an opportunity of forwarding to you in writing a more careful answer than could conveniently be given in a conversational form at our interview. We have been prevented by our many and pressing public duties, and by absence from London, from meeting together to fulfil this promise till now. There can be no doubt that the danger you apprehend of a considerable minority both of clergy and laity among us desiring to subvert the principles of the Reformation is real; and it is not unnatural that you should appeal to us for counsel and support. Since we had the honour of receiving your deputation, our attention has been directed to a petition presented by upwards of 400 clergymen to the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury in favour of what they designate as Sacramental Confession. We believe that through the system of the confessional great evil has been wrought in the Church of Rome, and that our Reformers acted wisely in allowing it no place in our Reformed Church, and we take this opportunity of expressing our entire disapproval of any such innovation, and our firm determination to do all in our power to discourage it. We feel justified in appealing to all reasonable men to consider whether the very existence of our national institutions for the maintenance of religion is not imperilled by the evils of which you complain. In your memorial, you ask us—first, whether we are ready "to exercise all the authority vested in us for the entire suppression of ceremonies and practices adjudged to be illegal; and, in the event of that authority proving insufficient, to afford all other needful facilities for the due enforcement of the law." We answer that we can have no doubt that it is our bounden duty to use our best endeavours to see that the law is obeyed, and to afford all needful facilities for its enforcement, when we are duly call upon so to do. Secondly, you appeal to us "to take especial care" to guard against such "architectural arrangements and ornaments in our Churches as may facilitate the introduction of superstitious practices and erroneous doctrines." We answer that in the administration of our dioceses we have ever been watchful on this point. Thirdly, you ask us, in the admission of candidates for holy orders, and in other ways, to be careful lest persons be entrusted with the ministerial office who teach doctrines subversive of those "truths to which our Protestant Church has borne witness." We feel ourselves bound to this duty by our consecration vows. While, however, we return these answers, we desire that there shall be no misapprehension as to our meaning, and we wish to state to you that we do not consider it to be the duty of the Bishops to undertake judicial proceedings upon every complaint of a violation of the rubrics, or upon every charge of unsound doctrine that may be laid before them; obviously it cannot be desirable that the Church should be harassed by the Bishops being dragged into an unlimited number of judicial investigations founded upon charges and counter-charges made my contending theological parties against their opponents, on the ground of alleged excess or defect in conforming to the ritual and preaching the doctrine of the Church. Episcopal government exists amongst us, charged with the grave responsibility of seeing that the undoubted law of the Church is observed, and, at the same time, of saving the Church, by the exercise of a wise discretion, from being plunged into endless unseemly contests. It will be generally admitted by Churchmen that a prosecution respecting doctrine or ritual is in itself an evil, even where it is necessary; and the Bishops are bound in each case to consider the whole of the circumstances, before they resort to their Courts to procure obedience to the law. With regard to the particular matters of ceremonial and doctrine to which you direct our attention, we wish we saw a readiness everywhere manifested on the part of the laity to use all the legitimate authority which is vested in them, through the election of churchwardens, and all their personal influence, to check the growth of Romanizing tendencies. The laity in many parishes possess a power more effectual than any dread of prosecution, of preventing improper changes in ritual and extravagance in doctrine; and we must add that they occasionally show a great reluctance to use their power. Sometimes the churchwardens and the laity generally, who frequent such churches as you allude to, connive at or openly support the illegal practices of which you complain—sometimes when disapproving of these practices, the parishioners still wish to throw all responsibility of opposition on others, appearing to think that they have done enough when they have manifested their discontent and shrinking from all further action. You will, we think, agree with us that the desire of the Bishops to maintain the purity of the Church must be greatly impeded where they cannot reckon upon the hearty and effectual co-operation of those laymen whose interests are most intimately involved in the cases brought before them. The Bishops, we feel sure, will never be found wanting in the desire to act with the attached laity of our Church in maintaining the real principles of the Reformation. Finally, we cannot conclude without expressing to you our conviction, that, however much may be effected by the legitimate exercise of authority, still, in a Protestant Church like ours, it is far more by kindly personal influence in our several families and neighbourhoods, by sound arguments, and appeals to the loyalty of those who are in danger of falling into error, rather than by judicial acts of authoritative interference, that the tendencies of which you justly complain can be met. We live in an age when all opinions and beliefs are keenly criticised, and when there is less inclination than there ever was before to respect authority in matters of opinion. In every state, in every religious community, almost in every family, the effects of this unsettled condition may be traced. The evils of this kind